

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 76.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1796.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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Per month, Foreign \$.50
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The aluminium works at Niagara Falls will soon be turning out 10,000 pounds of aluminium a day; the total output of this metal in the United States for 1895 was \$50,000 pounds.

REGATTA DAY WAS A GREAT SUCCESS.

Crowds Watched Events and Enjoyed Them.

FOUL RACE A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Yacht Races Were Slow But Pleasant—Bonnie Dundee the Winner—Sharks Cause Consternation—Kilauea Hou Boys Make a Winning. Natives Excel in Swimming and Diving.

When, on the morning of June 8th, 1896, the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives reported on House Bill No. 59, relating to national holidays, Representative Robertson as chairman and introducer of the bill, said, among other things:



A. G. M. ROBERTSON.
President Myrtle Boat Club and Founder of the Day.

"There is considerable local feeling in favor of a holiday at a time of the year suitable for aquatic sports, and believing that it is legitimate and proper for a Government to encourage healthful exercise and manly sport among its people, we cordially support the idea. There are certainly no sports better adapted to our climate or more worthy of encouragement than yachting and rowing. A day in September would not only be suitable for a regatta day, but would more equally divide the period between Fourth of July and Christmas."

"We therefore recommend that in Section 1 of House Bill No. 59, the words 'the 28th day of November' be struck out and the words 'the third Saturday of September' be inserted in their place."

"With this amendment we recommend the bill pass."

On June 12th the bill passed third reading in both the Senate and House, and became a law that must needs from the very nature of things become more and more popular as the years roll by, a law that will always have connected with it the name of A. G. M. Robertson.

Honolulu is a city, a large proportion of the inhabitants of which are people in one way or another interested in healthful sports, and it is not to be wondered at that the setting apart of a day to be devoted entirely to aquatic events, a day each year to be looked forward to as Regatta Day, has given such general satisfaction.

The boat clubs of the city and other interested parties caught the right spirit and determined to make Saturday, September 19th, a most successful beginning of Regatta Day. The Hawaiian Rowing Association, in whose hands all arrangements were placed, appointed their committee and began planning the events of the day at an early date. They went about to different merchants of the city, who responded most liberally to the call for money with which to buy prizes as an incentive toward the entrance of different parties into the events. Two days before the races arrangements for the same were entirely completed, and the result was awaited with interest.

Saturday dawned with hardly a cloud in the sky, and a light breeze stirring from the northeast. It was plain to see that no umbrellas would be needed, and that the day would be a fine one for the races.

The wharves, boat houses and vessels in port and every other spot of vantage were crowded with people, but special mention will be made of these later.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

Following are the judges, the H. R. A. Regatta Committee and others who

should be given the greatest credit for the able manner in which they conducted the races, and especially for the dispatch with which they handled everything:

Judges—Captain J. A. King, Lieutenant Stanworth of the U. S. S. Adams, and F. S. Dodge.

Regatta Committee of Hawaiian Rowing Association, in charge of the regatta—David Kawanakoa, Leilani; W. A. Wall, Healan, and W. C. Parke, Myrtle.

Time Keepers—Frank Kruger and S. Wahlen.

Starter—C. B. Wilson.

Clerk of the Course—Badly Needed.

FIRST CLASS YACHTS.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the signal gun, a bomb fired from the judges' stand anchored just off the Pacific Mail wharf and on a line with the Kaimiloa anchored in Naval Row, announced the first class yacht race, the first on the program, for two prizes of \$50 and \$25.

Course—From starting point on line with judges' stand, out the channel between buoys and leaving spar and bell buoys on port side; then to stake boat off Waikiki, keeping it on the port side when rounding; thence to flag boat off Quarantine island, keeping it on starboard side when rounding; thence to spar buoy, keeping it on port side, passing in channel to starting point.

Entries—Helene, by Wm. G. Irwin; Rescue, by C. Johnson; Hawaii and Bonnie Dundee, by W. Luther Wilcox.

Time of starting—Helene, 9 hrs., 1 min., 57 secs.; Bonnie Dundee, 9 hrs.,



CAPT. J. A. KING.
Judge.

6 mins., 46 secs.; Hawaii, 9 hrs., 10 mins., 12 secs.; Rescue, 9 hrs., 11 mins., 6 secs.

The Helene, sailed by Captain Macauley, went scudding away toward Waikiki as if she meant business, and the Bonnie Dundee went along as if there was nothing in the world to bother the even tenor of her way. The Hawaii and Rescue followed at about equal distances out the channel. The Helene seemed to be gaining all the while on the stretch out toward Diamond Head, but it was not for long. The Bonnie began to fly and gained a good deal on the turn, going past the channel in the direction of Barber's Point quite a distance ahead. It was just about this time that a man was seen to climb the mast of the Helene, and out flew the spinnaker of the yacht. In a little while she had come abreast



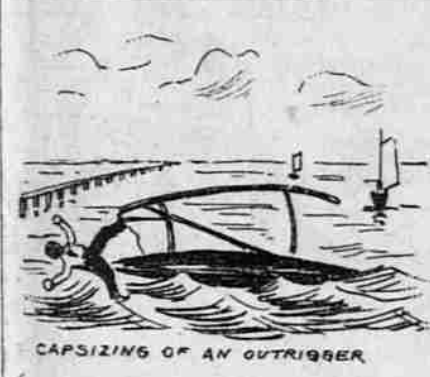
DAVID KAWANAKOA.
Of Regatta Committee.

of the Bonnie, and a little later had passed her; but every one seemed to believe that the Bonnie would gain at the turn and beat her lively opponent in. They were not mistaken in their prediction. While the Helene was beating about outside the channel the Bonnie was sailing up, and in two tacks had shot past the finish line.

Time—3 hrs., 41 mins., 82 secs. Helene, 4 hrs., 1 min., 24 secs. The other yachts were so far behind that no account was taken of their time.

TUB RACE.

There was but one entry for the tub race, and Kahaekupuna, the contestant, pumped his way across from the tug-



CAPSIZING OF AN OUTRIGGER.



THE SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF A SHARK.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE DAY.

(Sketches by an Advertiser Artist.)

boat wharf to the judges' stand without falling into the water.

Prize—\$5.

Time—3 mins., 10 secs.

SWIMMING CONTEST.

"Long-legged" Anderson of the U. S. S. Adams, Kapule and Kimokeo were the three contestants in the swimming race. In the start from the tug-boat wharf the natives showed Anderson how they learned to swim when they were children, and set out with the overhand, leaping stroke that sent the tears rolling down the man-o-war's man's cheeks. They shot ahead and left him a long distance in the rear. Kimokeo, a young native, proved too much



F. S. DODGE.
Judge.

for Kapule, reaching the judges' stand in 2 mins., 13 1/2 secs.

Prize—\$5.

FOUR-OARED SHELLS.

Course—From inner can buoy out around Kaimiloa and finishing at the fourth pile buoy.

Entries—Boats by Myrtle Boat Club and Healan Yacht and Boat Club.

Crews—Myrtles: Sorenson (stroke), Angus, Lishman, Giles, and Arthur Giles, coxswain. Healanis: Williams (stroke), Lloyd, Atkinson, Damon, and Lansing, coxswain.

Prize—Purse \$25.

The Myrtles started out ahead of the Healanis, and kept it, making the turn around the bow of the Kaimiloa with the Healanis following pretty closely. The Myrtles got on the Healanis' side of the red flag placed in a position between the lighthouse and the Kaimiloa to avoid a collision between the two boats at the turn, and the Healanis were fouled. The Myrtles rowed over the course and the Healanis went immediately to their quarters.

The Myrtles claimed that they had been given no instructions by the starter, and understood that they were to get around the Kaimiloa in the best way they possibly could, but the judges decided that they were in the Healanis' water and awarded the race to the latter.

STEAMER BOATS.

This was one of the most exciting races of the day, and interest was at its highest pitch. There was a string of boats manned by brawny natives stretching from the judges' stand to the Kaimiloa.

Entries—"Kaala," by James Spencer; "Kinau," and "Kilauea Hou," by Captain Andrews; "Iwalani," "Kauai," "Ke Au Hou," and "Waialeale," by Frank Harvey; "Lavinia," by R. M. Fuller.

Prizes—\$25, \$15 and \$10.

The "Kilauea Hou" boat started out ahead and kept the lead until reaching the lighthouse, when the "Lavinia" crew did some tall pulling and shot out ahead. Then the "Kilauea Hou" took the lead for keeps and held it to the



THE DEMAND FOR ICECREAM AT THE HEALANIS.



ONE OF THE SPORTS WHO WON 3 TO 1 SHOT ON THE SHILL RACE.

finish, with the "Lavinia" boat following closely.

Time—"Kilauea Hou," 13 mins., 40 secs.; "Lavinia," 13 mins., 48 secs.; "Iwalani," 13 mins., 52 secs.

There was a kick on the part of the "Lavinia" boys, but it didn't go with the judges.

SIX-PADDLE CANOE.

Course—From judges' stand to first can buoy off marine railway and return.

Prizes—\$10 and \$5.

Keokii's boat started out a good distance in the lead, but Kaimoa's paddles flew faster and took the lead before reaching the can buoy. Then Keiki's boat forged ahead and finished first.

Time—3 mins., 6 secs. Kaimoa second.

FOUR-OARED BARGE.

Course—From judges' stand around knuckle buoy to finish.

Entries—"Pomaikalani," by Healan Yacht and Boat Club, and "Alf Rodgers," by Myrtle Boat Club.



C. B. WILSON.
Starter.

Crews—Myrtles: Same as in the four-oared sliding seat. Healanis: Williams (stroke), E. Holt, Atkinson and Prescott. Prize—Purse of \$25.

The "Alf Rodgers" and "Pomaikalani" pulled away from their respective boat houses amid the cheers of the fair ones and the waving of red and blue ribbons. The Healanis started out first, but the Myrtles crawled up to them at the lighthouse. The Healanis were not pulling steadily, but the Myrtles were going along with clock-like precision. After rounding the knuckle buoy the Myrtles kept gaining until the finish, while the Healanis showed signs of weakness.

Time—"Alf Rodgers," 13 mins., 48 secs.; "Pomaikalani," 14 mins., 58 secs.

EATING CONTEST.

The next event on the program was luncheon, and there was a general disappearance of people from the wharves and boat houses. The judges did not intend that the other events should lag, and at 12:45 another bomb was fired, announcing the second class yacht race.

SECOND CLASS YACHTS.

Course—From start off judges' stand, out the channel between buoys, passing spar and bell buoys to port, to stake boat off Waikiki, rounding with stake boat on port side; thence to bell and spar buoys, passing to starboard, and in the channel between buoys to start.

Entries—"Rose," by H. Roth; "Edith L.," by Myrtle Boat Club; "Dahlia," by T. W. Hobron; "Coral Queen," by Charles Walker, and "Pokii," by H. B. Williams. Clarence Macfarlane's "Hokulele," although entered, did not participate in the race.

Prizes—\$40 and \$20.

Time of starting—"Dahlia," 1 hr., 1 min., 22 secs.; "Rose," 1 hr., 1 min., 58 secs.; "Edith L.," 1 hr., 3 mins., 30 secs.; "Coral Queen," 1 hr., 3 mins., 37 secs.; "Pokii," 1 hr., 3 mins., 45 secs.

With the exception of the "Pokii" and the "Edith L.," the yachts were pretty well strung out toward the finish. The "Pokii" came in ahead, but on account of the "Edith L.'s" time allowance she was declared the winner of the race.

Time—"Pokii," 1 hr., 42 mins., 2 secs.; "Edith L.," 1 hr., 42 mins., 34 secs.

TUG-OF-WAR.

John Makuka of the force of boat boys won the tug-of-war and walked away with his \$5 as happy as a child with a toy. He patted his muscles as he went past the judges' stand and expressed himself as willing to compete with the best.

DIVING CONTEST.

Kimokeo, the same native who won the swimming contest over "Long-legged" Anderson of the U. S. S. Adams, remained under water 32 seconds, beating his competitor by several seconds.

SIX-OARED BARGE.

Course—From judges' stand out the channel, leaving spar buoy on port side; thence to bell buoy; passing to port; back to spar buoy, passing to starboard, and thence to start.

Entries—"Alice M.," by Myrtle Boat Club, and "Carl W.," by Healan Yacht and Boat Club.

Crews—"Alice M.," Lyle (stroke), Angus, Martin, Sam Johnson, Sorenson, Giles, and W. Love, coxswain. "Carl W.," E. Holt (stroke), Lloyd, Cockett, Jarret, Turner, Damon, and Lansing, coxswain.

Prize—Purse of \$40.

This was a close race, but the Myrtles succeeded in coming in ahead of their opponents by 39 seconds.

Time—"Alice M.," 22 mins., 15 secs.; "Carl W.," 22 mins., 54 secs.

SAILING CANOES.

Course—Same as in the six-paddle canoe race.

Prizes—\$10 and \$5.

There were several entries for this race, every native who could scare up a piece of rag as large as a handkerchief for a sail coming up to the start at the judges' stand. There were a number swamped, and still others that tried different courses from the one laid down.

Keiki won over all comers, with "I" second.

Time—Keiki, 18 mins., 34 secs.; "I," 20 mins., 20 secs.

TWO-OARED SHORE BOATS.

Course—Same as in six-oared paddle canoe race.

Entries—"Heil Kapu," "Every Time," "Fair Play," "January," "San Fran-



THEO. F. LANSING.
President Healan Yacht and Boat Club.

cisco," "Edison," "Fat Boy," "Forty-one," "Shoo Fly," "Aloha," "New York."

Prize—Purse \$20.

"Fair Play" came in ahead in this race, with "Every Time" a close second.

Time—"Fair Play," 5 mins., 43 secs.; "Every Time," 5 mins., 47 secs.

FIVE-OARED WHALE BOATS.

Course—Same as in six-oared sliding seat barge race.

Entries—"John Adams," of the U. S. S. Adams, by Lieutenant Stanworth, U. S. N., and "Pilot," by Pinao.

This proved one of the very best and most evenly matched contests of the day. Both crews were picked men with great endurance. The pilot boys finished a very few seconds before the boys of the Adams. The latter made a very peculiar mistake. They started on the mauka side of the judges' stand and came in on the makai side at the finish. Without doubt they would have been closer to the pilot boys had they finished on the mauka side.

Time—"Pilot," 39 mins., 22 secs.; "John Adams," 30 mins., 24 secs.

TEN-OARED WHALE BOATS.

Course—Same as in six-oared sliding seat barge race.

Entries—"U. S. S. Adams," by Lieutenant Stanworth, U. S. N., and "Aloha," by A. G. M. Robertson.

Prize—\$50.

The crew of the "Aloha" was made up of the six pilot boat boys who form-

ed the crew of the "Pilot" in the six-oared whale boat race, together with five other natives.

This race was very close, as in the case of the six-oared whale boat, the natives finishing a very few seconds ahead of the Adams crew.

Time—"Aloha," 29 mins., 26 secs.; "U. S. S. Adams," 29 mins., 30 secs.

ALONG THE WHARVES.

The Waikiki half of the Pacific Mail wharf was curtained off with a large sail for the accommodation of any and all. Seats numbering over 200 were placed in rows and nearly all these were occupied.

The Hawaiian Band was stationed near by and played catchy airs throughout the day. The music could be heard all about the wharves and on the various vessels, making the day all the more pleasant.

WITH THE MYRTLES.

The Myrtle Boat Club house was crowded throughout the day, there being a very large number of ladies present. The new lanai was the attractive spot of the club house, and it was here that dancing and merry converse was indulged in, with the pretty decorations in flags and greens giving the place a holiday appearance.

Among the many people present were Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd, Miss Judd, Consul and Mrs. H. W. Schmidt, Miss Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mrs. Hay Wodehouse, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. F. Kruger, Mrs. J. Winter, Mrs. W. Wagener, Mrs. Carlo Long, Mrs. Malcolm Brown, Mrs. Captain Weir, Mrs. George Smithies, Mrs. Jas. L. Torbert, Misses Parker (2), Roth, Young (2), Afong (3), Robertson (2), Smithies, Wall, Brickwood, Lishman (2), Nolte, Mossman (2), Grace, Hattie McGuire, Elita Daniels, Low, Angus, and a large number of others. The men were mostly all members of the Myrtle Boat Club.

IN THE EVENING.

A dance was given by the Myrtles in the evening, and this proved one of the most pleasant occasions that has ever been given in the club house. The moonlight served to light up the new lanai sufficiently for the dance, and the soft music by a band of native singers placed the affair decidedly in the realm of the romantic.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Paris, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Higgins, Misses Roth, Wall, Buchanan (2), Grace and quite a number of others.

WITH THE HEALANIS.

The Healani boys had their house decorated in artistic style, and a large number of the friends of the club turned out to see the races. The Kawaihau Club of native singers made the day a delightful one for the visitors.

Among those present were Mrs. Lansing, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Mersberg, Misses Perry, Bruns, May Alimand and many others.

NOTES.

Captain Campbell rescued David Kawamaka's hat from the hungry sharks.

The P. M. S. S. Aztec did good work at sprinkling coal dust all over people who happened to be within a radius of a half mile. There was no time for a holiday.

Along about 11 a. m. a large shark made its appearance between the Aztec and the judges' stand. Three native boys in the water found themselves in shore boats before they really knew where they were.

The camera fiends were out in force. Everything was taken with the exception of Kimokeo in the diving contest.

A clerk of the course was an officer very much needed. Shore boats kept getting in the different courses continually.

After the foul in the Myrtle-Healani four-oared sliding sent race the Myrtles challenged the Healani to a race for blood, but this has not been accepted yet. The judges were in favor of rowing it immediately after the foul. The race may be rowed in a day or two.

The thanks of the Advertiser are due the Judges, the Regatta Committee and the Time Keepers for many courtesies extended its representative on board the judges' stand.

Captain Saunders and friends occupied the highest position on the Aztec—not the smoke stack.

LIVELY HOE CONTEST.

Two Chinamen Get Into a Fight Over Water Rights.

A quarrel over water rights resulted in two badly cut Chinamen Thursday afternoon.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock a Chinaman burst into Captain Parker's yard on Liliha street and conveyed the intelligence that there would be serious trouble in just a little while.

Looking out the back way Captain Parker saw a dozen or more Chinamen running down from the rice fields mauka of his place. Each was armed with a hoe and although running from different directions, all seemed to be making for some definite spot.

Captain Parker went out and intercepting them, asked what the evidently hostile demonstration meant.

Among the number was one Chinaman who, from the appearance of gashes on his face and a thumb, nearly severed, gave pretty good evidence of his having been in a recent fracas. He told Captain Parker that he had got into a fight with a Chinaman from the rice fields just mauka of his place. The gang from the mauka fields were on their way down to "do up" the individual.

Upon investigation it was found that the Chinaman from mauka had been to the upper boundary of his fields attending to the water and, upon the arrival of the noon hour, had gone down to get something to eat.

The Chinaman from mauka took advantage of this and diverted the course of the water into his own fields.

There was a meeting soon after this and the hoe contest which resulted in the arrest of both men.

POLICE BUDGET.

Arrests Made on the Sabbath Show That Many People are Lively.

George Houghtailing's Place Again Raided. Sweet Emelie Says She Drank Nothing at All but Gin, Wine, Etc.

Captain Scott and others arrested Ah Kut, a Chinese woman, Saturday night, for having opium in her possession. Two half tins of opium, a scales and several lichee nuts were found in her room opposite the "Saraboga" road on the Waikiki road.

Early yesterday morning Marshal Brown and Detective Kaapa arrested George Houghtailing on the charges of exposing spirituous liquor for sale and of selling the same at a certain date last month.

Another raid was made in the Cape Horn district in which five Hawaiians and three barrels of swipes were captured.

Between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock last night the Salvation Army with Captain Zimmers and Lieutenant Munroe at the head were holding service at the corner of Fort and Hotel streets in about the same place they were Thursday night when they were told to move on. Officer Paddison who was on duty at the place mentioned Thursday night and who gave the Salvation Army people the warning, walked up to the ladies at the head of affairs and told them that his orders were not to allow them there. They refused to move on so they were marched to the police station with the remainder of the army and a crowd of some fifty spectators following. At the police station the captain and lieutenant were released on their own recognizance and to told to appear in the police court Monday morning.

Sweet Emelie was arrested Sunday night for profanity. When asked what she had been drinking she replied, "Oh, nothing but a lot of wine, swipes, gin and okolehao."

Shortly before this arrest Lieutenant Wells came in with four Chinamen from Kakaako who were saluting the moon with Chinese bombs. There were others at Waikiki, Pauoa and Kapalama who were doing the same thing, but they made themselves scarce.

Some Chinamen were having a good time among themselves in a house on Maunakea street between 8 and 9 o'clock Sunday night when two of the number got into an argument over the fullness of the moon as being in any way applicable to themselves. One of them picked up a hammer and hit the other over the forehead, dimming the latter's vision. He was sent to the hospital and his antagonist spent the night in a cell.

At 10:30 Sunday night the Chinaman who keeps the fruit and soda water stand near Luce's salerooms on Fort street went to the police station and complained of rough treatment on the part of an officer. Soon after this the officer in question appeared and stated that he had told the Chinaman to shut up his shop and that he had refused to do this. Another case of a prison cell.

Russian Frank and Leo Scott were arrested for furious and heedless driving at Makee Island during the band concert Sunday afternoon. They ran into a brake containing a lady and came very near causing a bad smash up.

IT SAVES THE CROUPY CHILDREN.

SEAVIEW, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—Kellam & Ourren. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE SONG OF THE OX WAGON.

This is the song of the straining span, the tune of the tattered tilt, Of the slow essays in perilous ways of the wagon stoutly built.

The song that was sung in the ancient tongue, when the days of the world dawned gray.

The creaking creak of the disselboom, the song that is sung today, East and west and south and north the first-born herdsmen spread.

From the waters clear of the high Pamir, from the ancient Oxus bed; On and on to the plains of the Don their creaking wagons ran.

And the disselboom showed out the doom that has given the earth to man.

Over the sands of the thirsty lands, under a brazen sky, Where the only law men bow before is the law of the assagai;

Forth and forth to the dim far north where the broad Zambesi flows, Still today in the ancient way the rumbling wagon goes.

Through the forest ways where the wild things graze, the dappled, the fawn, the gray.

Where the tall "Kameel" at sunset steal like ghosts to the silent vley.

Where the lions drink at the reedy brink of the slowly shallowing pan.

The disselboom shows out the doom that has given the earth to man. Slowly and slow the wagons go by thick and thin and pool.

But their thin path traced on the homeless waste is the road of the coming rule;

And in dread of that track the wild slinks back, and the thief and the beast give place.

To the farm and field and the yearly yield of the men of the wiser race. East and west and south and north, from the days of the dawn till now,

Ere grass was burned or sod was turned by the share of the furrowing plow.

This was the tune of the tattered tilt, the song of the straining span. How the disselboom points out the doom that has given the earth to man.

—St. James' Gazette.

THE DAYS GONE BY.

Oh, the days gone by! Oh, the days gone by! The apple in the orchard and the pathway through the rye.

The chirrup of the robin and the whistle of the quail, As he piped across the meadows, sweet as any nightingale;

When the bloom was on the clover and the blue was in the sky, And my happy heart brimmed over, in the days gone by.

In the days gone by, when my naked feet were tripped

By the honeysuckle tangles, where the water lilies dipped,

And the ripple of the river lapped the moss along the brink,

Where the placid eyed and lazy footed cattle came to drink,

And the tilting snipe stood fearless of the truant's wayward cry,

And the splashing of the swimmer, in the days gone by.

Oh, the days gone by! Oh, the days gone by! The music of the laughing lip, the lustre of the eye;

The childish faith in fairies, and Aladdin's magic ring,

The simple, soul-reposing, glad belief in everything,

When life was like a story, holding neither sob nor sigh,

In the olden, golden glory of the days gone by.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

OLD STORY, BUT GOOD.

A story told of Horace Greeley relates that an acquaintance of his got offended at one of the articles in the Tribune, went to the office and put an end to his subscription. Later in the day he met the editor and said: "Mr. Greeley, I've stopped your paper." "Have you?" queried Horace, adding, "Well, that's too bad." And the old white hat went on its way. The next morning Greeley encountered his former subscriber again and accosted him with, "I thought you had stopped the Tribune?" "So I did." "Then there must be some mistake," replied Horace, "for I just came from the office, and when I left the presses were running as usual, the clerks were as busy as ever, the compositors were hard at work, and the business was going on the same as yesterday and the day before." "Oh," ejaculated the old subscriber, "I didn't mean that I had stopped the paper, I stopped only my own copy of it because I didn't like one of your editorials." "Pshaw," retorted Greeley, "it wasn't worth taking up my time to tell me such a trifle as that. My dear sir, if you expect to control the utterances of the Tribune by the purchase of one copy a day, or if you think to find any newspaper worth reading that will never express convictions at right angles with your own, you are doomed to disappointment. The Tribune would not be deserving of respect if it could be so coerced by the threat of the loss of one subscriber, or a hundred, or a thousand, or every one it has, to refrain from telling the truth as it sees it. My friend, this is a free country, and the man who does not give freedom of opinion to others does not deserve it himself. Good-bye."

WHITE RAINBOWS.

There is such a phenomenon as a white rainbow. The circumstances necessary for its formation are a fine rain and a strong sun. The phenomenon is due to the optical principle known as interference. If the drops of water be very small the interference of the rays causes such a complete overlapping of the colors that the bow appears white.

That is to say, the various prismatic colors, instead of being thrown out separately, as in the ordinary prism, are thrown one on top of the other, and the light is thrown by the sun, as it were, on a sheet of rain. The fine, close rain produces the same effect as a woven texture. This result is still more noticeable where a fog takes the place of rain. The phenomenon is not often noticed, because the conditions necessary to the formation of a white rainbow are a strong light, a close rain and the sun lying near the horizon. These three conditions are not often present at the same time.

BRITISH GUNS.

The bombardment was a characteristically high-handed and summary performance. Justice requires it to be added that it was also a useful and necessary act, distinctly in the interest of humanity. Seyid Khalid was not only an usurper. It seems likely that he was also concerned in the death of the sultan, whom he aspired to succeed, and it is clear that his backing was that of the Arab slave traders, the curse of East Africa, who have been made very uncomfortable during the British protectorate. It is not likely that either this young man or any Zanzibari will be so foolish as to repeat his defiance of the British power in consequence of which his palace was knocked down in an hour. There is probably "no political significance" in the fact that the usurper took refuge in the German consulate. The British protectorate was established in 1890 by agreement with Germany, and has ever since been recognized by that power.—New York Times.

GROWING MERCHANT MARINE.

The report of the Navigation Bureau shows that during the year ending June 30, 1896, 709 vessels of 204,000 gross tons were built in the United States and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation, compared with 682 vessels of 133,000 tons for last year, an increase of 71,000 tons. Steam vessels built numbered 222 of 135,000 tons, compared with 283 of 75,700 tons for the previous year. Steel as chief material of construction has increased to 106,900 tons from 47,700 tons for the previous year. Nearly three-fourths of the steel tonnage was built on the great lakes. The tonnage built and numbered on the great lakes was 104 vessels of 92,000 tons, compared with 93 vessels of 38,000 tons for the previous year. This indicates the rapid increase in size of the vessels of the lake fleet.—Bradstreet's.

Nearly 70,000 tons of corks are needed for the bottled beer and aerated waters consumed annually in Britain.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

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CHAMPIONSHIP '96 GOES TO THE STARS

Pitcher Woods Plays Out at
End of Sixth Inning.

LARGE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE.

Hoodlums Left Out—Policemen Keep the
Crowds Quiet—Two or Three Accidents
Change the Results—Some Good Playing
on Both Teams—Enthusiasm at the Close.

Nearly one thousand interested persons witnessed the deciding game between the Stars and First Regiments Saturday afternoon, and it required six stalwart policemen to keep 700 of the excited individuals from cracking their voices in shouting for the regiment team. The absence of hoodlums and consequent vulgar remarks was noticeable, and the game made more enjoyable in consequence.

Beyond a slight disagreement on the question of privilege taken by Captain Baker to jolt Pitcher Hart as the former crossed the home plate, the game was delightfully harmonious and the regiment lost the game and the boys their coin with good grace. There were a couple of accidents, which delayed the game in all about twenty minutes; one to Cunha, which though not of a serious nature, contributed toward the result of the contest. Willis of the Stars collided with Cummings, which for a time looked as if the Stars would have to put a substitute in his place, but he pulled himself together and by excellent batting helped materially to pile up the runs for his club. Cunha's mishap was in having the flesh near his thumb nail knocked off, so that he could not throw to second, and in trying to put a man out he was obliged to throw to the pitcher and depend on him to get the ball to second before the runner—an act in which the runner was generally successful.

Up to the end of the sixth inning the game was remarkably good, but George Wood's arm gave out then and Simerson took his place. This was the signing of the warrant which gave the game and the championship to the Stars. The ball was unmercifully batted all over the field, and the batter who put the ball to center field, where Geo. Woods played, was safe for two or three bases. Even in the box George was off his feed; his in or out curves were not any more of a success than his up and down shoots. If he had played as well as he did in his first game with the regiment, the greysbacks would be celebrating a victory instead of suffering under the lash of defeat.

FIRST INNING.

Baker led off with a hit to short and made first by a fumble. Simerson then struck out and Cummings hit for one and sent Baker to second, and a passed ball took him home. Cummings took third, and W. Woods' hit to third gave him first and Cummings a tally. Gleason went out at first and Cunha followed.

W. Wilder and Willis went out on hits to Gleason, and Hart flew out to Simerson at center.

SECOND INNING.

George Woods struck out, Carlyle flew out to Lishman and Luihiwa followed to Pryce.

H. Wilder went out on a fly to Luihiwa, in which the latter distinguished himself. Pryce hit to short for a base, and a wild throw by Cummings gave him third. Lishman hit to short and a fumble by Cummings gave him first and Pryce came home. Sam Woods struck out and Lishman stole second and third. Babbitt hit to short and out.

THIRD INNING.

Baker went out at first and Simerson struck out. Cummings took first on balls, stole second and made third on a wild throw. W. Woods' high fly gave him first and brought Cummings home. A wild pitch by Hart gave Woods second, but he was left there by Gleason striking out.

Ross flew out to Simerson at center. W. Wilder hit for a base and stole second. Willis took first on balls. Hart hit to second and a muffed by Woods gave him an opportunity to reach first. H. Wilder flew to Cummings and out. W. Wilder ran for home, but he was neatly put out by W. Woods.

FOURTH INNING.

Cunha flew out to center field. G. Woods made first. Carlyle hit for one and Woods took second, a wild pitch carried him to third and Carlyle to second. Luihiwa struck out and Baker went out at first on hit to Hart.

Pryce sent the ball to left for a two bagger. Lishman made first on a fly muffed by Cummings. Pryce out at second and Babbitt flew out to Gleason.

FIFTH INNING.

Simerson and Cummings struck out. W. Woods hit to left for one and Gleason put out at first.

Ross flew out to W. Woods. W. Wilder struck out. Willis hit to left

for one. Hart took first on balls. Pryce's hit to right brought Wilder home and Willis stole in. Sam Woods struck out.

SIXTH INNING.

Cunha struck to third and out. G. Woods flew out at right. Carlyle hit safe for a two bagger and stole third where he was left by Luihiwa being caught out at center field.

Babbitt flew out to Cummings. Ross took first on balls and stole second. W. Wilder and Willis struck out.

The rest of the game was made up of a succession of hits off Simerson and miserable playing by the regiment nine. Following is the score:

STARS.

	T.B.	R.	IB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wilder, W., ss.	6	1	1	0	2	0
Willis, lb.	6	2	3	11	0	0
Hart, p.	6	3	2	0	11	0
Wilder, H., c.	5	1	1	8	2	0
Pryce, 2b.	5	1	2	2	4	2
Lishman, 3b.	5	2	3	2	1	0
Woods, S., cf.	5	2	2	2	0	0
Babbitt, rf.	5	1	0	2	0	0
Ross, D., lf.	5	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	48	14	16	27	20	2

FIRST REGIMENT.

	T.B.	R.	IB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Baker, lb.	5	1	1	7	0	0
Simerson, cf.	5	0	1	2	2	0
Cummings, ss.	4	2	1	2	2	3
Woods, W., 2b.	4	0	3	3	4	0
Gleason, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1	1
Cunha, c.	4	0	0	7	0	0
Woods, G., p.	4	0	1	0	5	2
Carlyle, rf.	4	0	2	1	0	1
Luihiwa, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	38	3	10	24	15	8

Time of game, 1 hour and 55 minutes. Runs earned—Stars, 6; First Regiment, 1.

Base on balls—By Hart, 1; by Woods, 3; by Simerson, 1.

Struck out—By Hart, 8; by G. Woods, 5; by Simerson, 1.

Left on bases—Stars, 10; First Regiment, 8.

Two-base hits—Willis, Hart, S. Woods, Gleason and Carlyle.

Three-base hits—Lishman and Ross. Double plays—H. Wilder and Pryce, and W. Woods.

Passed balls—H. Wilder, 1; Cunha, 2. Wild pitches—Hart, 3.

Umpires—H. M. Whitney Jr., and G. Lucas.

Scorer—A. Perry.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

Germany has 19,476 postoffices, England 17,587, and France only 7,346.

The smell of finely scraped horse radish is said to be a cure for headache.

Denmark allows every subject, male or female, who is sixty years of age a small pension.

The undertakers of Louisville, Ky., have decided that they will henceforth call themselves "morticians."

Queen Victoria desires no commemorative celebrations before the full 60 years of her reign have been completed.

The revenue of the South African Republic is derived from land sales, quit-rents, customs, huttax, stamps, transport dues, and principally from licenses on the gold fields.

Ex-Premier Crispien is undergoing a course of mud baths near Padua. Besides suffering from gout he is afflicted with weakness of the spine, and is likewise almost entirely blind.

Persia's Shah, recollecting the glorious time his late father had in Europe, has notified the Russian, British, German and French Governments that he proposes to visit their capitals before long.

A correspondent of the Boston "Transcript" suggests a memorial of Harriet Beecher Stowe the erection in Washington of a national institute and hospital as a training school for colored nurses.

Annoyed, subjected to indignity by cyclists who persist in using a private path on his lands, Judge John O. Smith of Savannah, Ga., has planted 500 yards of it with broken glass and publicly announced his act.

The official cholera returns from Cairo show that on August 9th and 10th there were throughout Egypt 322 deaths from cholera. Since the outbreak of the disease this year there have been 13,986 deaths.

Just as Germany is the land of short-sight, so it is the land of stuttering. At the present time there are over 100,000 stuttering children in the national schools. The infirmity, indeed, is supposed to be contagious.

Among the many things that will command recognition for Viceroy Li Hung Chang as a distinguished visitor is the fact that he will be one of the few Chinamen who get into this country without being smuggled.—Washington Star.

The crow was employed in ancient times, and presumably was not found to be a great success; but the falcon possesses several advantages over the pigeon. If not so fast, it has greater staying powers and can support a heavier dispatch.

The French people are afraid that after the Czar visits Germany, Denmark and Austria he may conclude to visit Paris. While they would be glad to see him, there is no place in order for his reception, and it would cost a large sum of money to get one ready.

Laurier the new Canadian Premier, might have made a fortune and a reputation at the bar, but he rarely goes into court. He is poor, and it is said

that if he were to die now his estate would not amount to more than \$2000. He is considered the most pleasing orator in Canada, and gained great fame by the first speech he made when he took his seat in the House of Commons.

recent Sunday in a church in Dublin the choir was startled during the singing of the psalm by the appearance of the organ-blower's head, who shouted out, "Sing like blazes; the bellows is busted!"

Baroness Hirsch is continuing the philanthropic enterprises of her late husband. She has just given twenty millions of dollars to his scheme providing for the immigration of indigent Jews from Russia to the Argentine Republic.

It is announced that a contract has been consummated between the Japanese Mail Steamship Company and the Great Northern Railroad, which will enable them to issue through bills of lading from Buffalo to Yokohama and Hong Kong.

About 3,000 people came together at the recent reunion of the Smith family at Peapack, N. J. This was probably only a State convention. At any rate a National convention of Smiths would exceed in point of numbers the gigantic Christian Endeavor convention.

Prince Max, the nephew of King Albert of Saxony, who was recently consecrated to the Roman Catholic priesthood, after having officially renounced his right to the succession as a Prince of the royal house, will begin his ecclesiastical career in England.

The following are said by a Swiss hunter to have been found near the nest of an eagle he recently discovered in the Alps: A hare, 27 chamois' feet, 4 pigeons' feet, 30 pheasants' feet, 11 heads of fowls, 18 heads of grouse, and the remains of a number of rabbits, marmots and squirrels.

The Colorado State Board of Health in its recent annual report holds it to be a duty to see that the indiscriminate transportation of sick people is forbidden. The board claims that a variety of diseases are propagated by the traveling of sick people from one place to another.

After Lord Leighton's death his executors were ready to accept £25,000 for his house at Kensington and its contents. If any one had purchased the property he would have made a wonderfully good bargain, for the recent sale of the contents of the house realized more than £25,000 while the house itself is worth £15,000.

Anne Brown Adams, the eldest of John Brown's three daughters, is having a painful experience with poverty in California. After her house burned down some time since she was forced to seek shelter in a blacksmith shop. She has six children and an invalid husband.

Rifle bullets are now photographed in their course by means of the electric spark. The camera is taken into a dark room, which the bullet is caused to traverse. As it passes the camera it is made to interrupt an electric circuit and produce a spark, which illuminates it for an instant, and enables the impression to be taken.

The Japan Diet, according to the Electrical Review, voted \$45,000,000 for the construction of railroads, telegraphs and cables at its last session, and \$97,000,000 for the construction and purchase of war materials and ships. Since January, 1895, \$600,000,000 has been invested by the Japanese in banks, railroads and other companies.

Lady doctors are strongly opposed in Austria. The chief medical men of the empire are going to petition Parliament to forbid women to follow a calling which entails far too great a strain on the feminine mind and body. The doctors point out that women are more suited to the profession of a chemist or to agricultural and commercial pursuits.

The eldest son of Millais, who succeeds to the baronetcy, seems to have no special talent except as one of the. A gray wolf was killed recently at Cave Hills, Wyoming. The creature is said to have measured 5 feet 8 inches from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail, and was 34 inches high. From the point of the nose to the top of the head was 12 inches, and the hide and head bone weighed 20 pounds.

One can scarcely take up a German paper or magazine which does not have its special column or corner devoted to chess and its interests. The children are set to work on simple chess puzzles in their papers, while the magazines for older people present puzzles which seem almost hopeless of solution to an inexperienced player. There are chess clubs, chess rooms, chess books and chess players without number.

A paper was recently read before the Paris Academy of Sciences on "The Relations Between the Expenditure of Energy of a Muscle and the Amount of Shortening it Undergoes," by M. A. Chauveau. The method of the respiratory exchanges was used in this as in previous work on the same subject. For a given amount of external work done by the muscle the energy used up is smaller as the muscle is nearer to its maximum length.

The New York Press prints a list of the nicknames of some of the Presidents of the United States. Washington was "Father of His Country," "American Fabius," "The Cincinnatus of the West," "The Atlas of America," "Lovely Georgius," "Flower of the Forest," "Deliverer of America," "Step-father of His Country" and "Savior of His Country." Adams was the "Colossus of Independence." Jefferson was the "Sage of Monticello" and

"Long Tom." Madison was "The Father of the Constitution," Monroe was the "Last Cockeyed Hat," and John Quincy Adams the "Old Man Eloquence."

Persons who think that the humorists do violence to the facts when they poke fun at the Western affection for whiskers should write, says the New York Sun, for particulars to Cynthia, Ky., where the fashion of going clean shaven has recently made progress. Parting with the mustache is something the community has been unable to forgive, and complaints abound there about the plain lip, the furrowed lip, the long lip, the short lip, the broad lip, the narrow lip, the oleaginous lip, and even the "barelip, cowslip, tulip and the rosette"—whatever that may be—which obtrude themselves on an unprotected people.

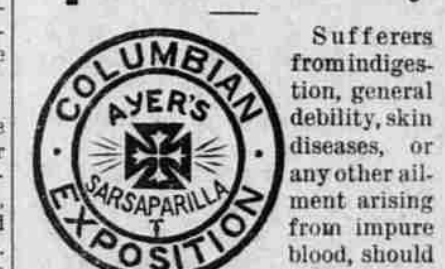
Duelling on bicycles is reported to be a new diversion in Spain. Two members of the bicycle club of Granada recently met in a knife duel, which is probably the first encounter of the kind ever fought upon wheels. Accompanied by their seconds, they wheeled out some distance on the road to Malaga, to a secluded spot. There, posted 700 feet apart, at a sign they wheeled toward each other, each directing his machine with his left hand, and brandishing in the right that terrible knife of Spain—the navaja. At the first clash Perez pierced the left arm of Moreno, but at the third encounter Moreno thrust his knife into Perez's right breast. In a few minutes the latter died of internal hemorrhage. —Gentleman's Magazine.

An industrious trifer, writing in a French review, has been at the pains to ascertain what is the annual consumption of coal on railways and steam transportation companies of the country, and he has worked out a total of 3,782,850 tons. This he tells us would make a pyramid 516 feet high and 894 feet at the base, or nearly 70 feet above the height of the great pyramid. Then he goes on to calculate that if all this coal were loaded in trucks the train would be 1,625 miles long; or, as if in nice feeling for the Franco-Russian alliance, he puts it, the distance from Paris to St. Petersburg. If this train had to travel at the rate of 18 1/2 miles an hour it would take it between three and four days to pass a given point. The railways of the whole world consume, he asserts on the faith of statistics which are doubtless fairly accurate, nearly 63,000,000 tons of coal, which would make twenty-five "Great Pyramids;" but he does not draw any moral from these figures, except that a great deal of carbonic acid is thus precipitated into the atmosphere.—The Westminster Gazette.

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COFFEE MILLS, CORN MILLS, BLACK RIVETS, HINGES, LAWN MOWERS, HORSE SHOES and HORSE NAILS, MOPS, BROOMS, PADLOCKS, CROWBARS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, SCALES, SAND PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WHEEL BARROWS, TRUCKS, 3000 YDS. SAIL DUCK, IRON WASHERS, IRON NUTS, CASES BENZINE, TURPENTINE, GALV'D PIPE, 1/2 in. to 2 in., MANILA and SISAL ROPE—All sizes, IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPE,—up to 2 in., 2000 lbs. COTTON FISH LINES, CARD MATCHES, BLOCK MATCHES

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 22, 1896.

According to the latest end-of-the-world prophet, the ice at the north pole will reach up to the sun and melt, and then will come the second deluge of the earth, with no Noah's ark for a fortunate few. If this is the case Prof. Andre was wise indeed in taking to a balloon.

Now that the reform school boys have had demonstrated to them that insubordination is no small offense, the best thing the Board of Education can do is to rule that corporal punishment shall be administered only by the superintendent. This would prevent the possibility of abuse of power by hot-headed lunas, and if properly carried out would eventually result in better discipline in the school.

A Washington Star correspondent, writing from the headquarters of the Gold Democracy, is responsible for the statement that the campaign for the third ticket will not be vigorously pushed in States where division of the vote is liable to injure the Republican party. This looks like a "scheme," and yet the Gold Democrats can hardly expect political preferment if the Republicans are victorious. Here's a queer mixture of politics and principle.

As the founders of Regatta Day, Representative Robertson and other members of the last Legislature deserve a liberal reward for meritorious thoughtfulness and an appreciation of what the people needed to break the monotony of life. Since the sporting feature of the day has been such a success, we would suggest that the members of the Legislature as well as the private citizens go to work and brace up the educators of the land before the next September holiday comes around. There is no reason in the world why the Friday previous to the third Saturday in September should not be devoted to Arbor Day exercises in the schools.

The New York World strikes a facetious vein in its discussion of the effect of Japanese competition upon the bicycle trade of the United States. Commenting upon the report that an order has been received in Japan for one hundred bicycles for the American trade it says: "We are a tolerably honest people, with occasional lapses in the matter of umbrellas, taxes and trolley fares for children. We are also a patriotic people, disposed to favor those industries which give employment to our fellow-citizens. But if the Japanese bicycle should undersell the American machine, patriotism will give way as completely as honesty gives way at the sight of an umbrella rack or of the tax schedule. There is reason to believe that in this country the desire to possess a bicycle is stronger than the desire to settle the silver question, and if Japan begins her competition with the offer of further reductions in the cost of the bicycle, she assails us at our very weakest point."

The World can afford to be facetious while Japanese bicycle competition is a remote possibility, but the time may come when the possibility will become a horse of another color—and the World will experience a sudden change to a serious vein.

When the Persian Ambassador to Austria was asked if Russia's power is increasing in Persia, he said: "Tell me where Russia is not influential today! Even here in Europe Russia operates with much skill. Russia's sphere of influence is continually increasing in the Balkan peninsula. Russia's able diplomacy has also earned many successes for her in Persia. England, on the other hand, has not always been lucky in Turkey, and the same may be said of her dealings with Persia." Since this remark was passed Russia has suffered the loss of one of its most able statesmen, Prince Labanoff-Rostovski, whose death, many London and American correspondents predict will result in a material change in the complexion of European affairs. They claim that it was fear of the Labanoff policy which held the Powers in abeyance and paralyzed the hand that might have been extended to restore something like peace within the realms of the bloody Turk. They also claim that his aggressive policy gained practical Russian supremacy in the Chinese empire. Lord Salisbury's recent prompt action in the last Armenian outrages is taken as an evidence of new courage gained through the supposition that the Russian influence may weaken now it is divested of the directing hand of the ambitious statesman whose guiding star was, Russia, the supreme power of the eastern hemisphere.

phere. The proof of these predictions is yet an indefinite quantity. While the Czar is credited with having more humanity in his make up than his late prime minister the weakening of the iron handed aggressive policy is by no means a foregone conclusion. Russia has never been noted for its recognition of the rights of humanity, when the question of Russian political influence is paramount.

The Princeton University faculty have issued a pamphlet to show by letters from successful graduates that it is possible without "humiliation or loss of self respect" to go through college on about \$300 a year. As nearly every one of the leading universities of the United States could make the same showing, there is no necessity for the young man with plenty of pluck to give up the idea of college education simply because he is unfortunate enough to be poor. The \$300-a-year man, although he cannot go into society and must shun athletics to a great extent undoubtedly gets more out of his studies than the man with twice the amount at his disposal. He loses much of the good fellowship which make college memories bright spots in a man's career, but in the long run, at the end of the race, when men are measured by their intrinsic worth and ability he, in ninety-nine cases of every hundred, leads his fellow classmates. In his professional life he inclines to the practical rather than the theoretical. He has been through the mill, knows what hard bone work is and therefore is closer to actual conditions of the common people. Money has its power even in educational circles, but fortunately there are shining examples of men who have forged ahead and won laurels that money never could and never can buy.

A tax assessor has been quoted as saying that the new tax law doubles the taxes of the corporations, and presumably he refers to the sugar interests. Taking this as a basis, an evening paper urges that a more conservative method be used in ascertaining the value of the taxable property of these corporations. The question is raised whether it is advisable, in view of the confidence of local and foreign capital in Hawaiian securities, to allow the statement to go out that taxes have been doubled at one fell swoop. This of course is one way of looking at it; but under the present law the statement cannot honestly be made that taxation has been doubled. The rate of taxation remains the same, and the plan of the law passed by the last Legislature was to get at the property which for many years has practically escaped. When the report of the Minister of Finance shows, as it does, that individuals pay taxes on \$9,226,776 and corporations are taxed on property valued at \$8,537,839, and also that the corporation returns show an invested capital of \$27,000,000, one doesn't have to look very far to see one of two things: Either the individual holders have been grossly overburdened, or the corporations have been constantly escaping the payment of their proper share in the expense of carrying on the Government. The methods pursued by the tax department undoubtedly carry out the spirit of the law, which was and is to put the corporation on a par with the individual.

THE DAY RECEIVED WITH FAVOR.

The most conservative advocate of Regatta Day could not fail to pronounce the first celebration of this new holiday in Honolulu as anything but a complete success. From the tub race to the closing inning of the base ball game in the afternoon there was not an unpleasant feature to mar the enjoyment of the day for the public. Every event passed off smoothly and, excepting one race in which the boat clubs were interested, with entire satisfaction to the participants. The exception to the rule was a matter of minor importance so far as the general public is concerned, and the boat clubs will have plenty of opportunity to get up extra enthusiasm for the settlement of their differences at some later day. The program was a good one, and through the excellent work of the judges there were no unnecessary delays, so the crowd was kept amused and enthused from the beginning to the end.

The closing of the stores and general suspension of business throughout the city was the best assurance possible of the feeling of the business community toward the action of the Legislature by which an extra holiday was placed on the national calendar, and the crowds at the boat houses and along the water front left no question as to the interest the people of Honolulu take in aquatic sports. In point of numbers perhaps the native population was better represented than the foreigners, which may also be cited as another item in favor of "the new day." To put the whole thing in a nutshell, Saturday was a day which commemorated nothing and which did not demand that people should put on their "best bib and tucker" and society smile; it simply called upon the people to get to-

gether and have a good time, and that is what they did.

One thing that should not pass notice is the fact that until Honolulu has expanded beyond its present boundaries, the Honolulu harbor is by far the most popular place to hold aquatic sports, when the program includes the wide variety presented in that of Saturday. The courses are not what they might be, but taking all things into consideration, the harbor is preferable to Pearl Lochs.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

There seems to be in the minds of good many people some confusion of thought in regard to the idea intended to be expressed in the word Sovereignty, and the confusion covers also the exact political significance of the word State, or Nation. There is a mystical theory of the personality of the State which was advocated some years ago by Dr. Mulford in his book entitled, "The Nation," which had great popularity at the time of its publication. The great advances in the knowledge of the various forms of organic life in recent years, and the analogy of the body politic with its "differentiation of forms and specialization of functions," to the processes of organic life have given plausibility and attractiveness to this theory of the State as a moral personality. But to argue that because the State is made up of persons, therefore the State itself must be a person, is as illogical a statement as it would be, to borrow an illustration from a recent treatise, to say that the iceberg and the ocean are alike in form and function, because they are of the same substance chemically.

Mr. Gladstone in one of his early treatises, "The State in its Relations with the Church," upholds the same notion of a personal entity, illustrating it by the regard paid to the name and authority of France, as something distinct from the characteristics and acts of the individuals composing the French people. He took this ground with the ulterior idea in mind of finding in it the cause and justification of an established State religion. But Macaulay in his criticism of Gladstone's opinions, in the Edinburgh Review, April, 1839, shows clearly that Gladstone's reasoning is incorrect, since the principle which he advocates would apply to all social combinations that have a collective personality. Every bank has a reputation as a corporation entirely distinct from the honor and credit of its individual stockholders.

What shall we regard as the personality in this mystical theory of State sovereignty? Some go further in their generalizations, and are loud in their denunciations of the injustice and tyranny of society. In the case of the anarchists they plot to overthrow the social system, which they hate, not individual members of it, by bombs and dynamite. Is there such an entity as State sovereignty? What is the recognized seat and manifestation of authority?

The theory of democratic government is that all legitimate authority springs from and is exercised by the people. But who are meant by the people? The suffrage, by which one function of sovereignty is supposed to be exercised, is nowhere exercised by the people as a whole. The suffrage is a privilege, not a right. Representation is a privilege, and is not concurrent with the payment of taxes. Who grants these privileges? What sovereign authority has conferred them? In the last analysis it must be conceded that it is no mere concept of the imagination, but the dominant power in any country that by virtue of its predominance makes it practicable for those who wield it to do as they will. All nations recognize this in recognizing government de facto. As the stability of the government is recognized more and more, the display of force is less and less necessary. Institutions, customs, laws, become the exponents of the sovereignty of the State. The more complex this whole organism becomes, the wider the scope of its functions, the more difficult it becomes to set it aside or to overthrow it. So many interests are involved, commercially, socially, politically, in a case of insolvency even, that other people cannot afford to have a bankrupt dealer put into the hands of a receiver. So many interests are involved in maintaining the present status of the Ottoman despotism that not even the most diabolical abuses of Turkish misrule have warranted the other great powers of Europe, or any one of them, to put a summary end to such atrocities as have been committed in the name of independent state Sovereignty.

HIS FIRST POLITICAL SPEECH.

"Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens—I presume you all know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by my many friends to become a candidate for the Legislature. My politics are short and sweet. I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected I shall be thankful; if not, it will be all the same."—Delivered at Poppeville, Ill., in 1832.

Joseph H. Manley predicts that Maine will give 18,000 majority to the Republicans on the State ticket.

HILO PEOPLE WON'T HELP THEMSELVES.

The Government Not Responsible for Backwardness.

GRADING OF THE STREETS.

Rolling Stones Gather no Moss but Hiloites do—Duty of the Road Board—Appropriations for Improvements Money Now Available—Delay in Grading Front Street.

Hiloites labor under the impression that the one thing needful to their earthly happiness is municipal government, whereby they might have a mayor, town council and such other officers as might appropriate sufficient money to give them a new public building, harbor and good roads.

One day spent in Hilo will impress the visitor with the idea that the place has been neglected by the Government, and another day will set them to wondering what the people have done for the town. In a conversation with a high official of the Government yesterday on the subject of Hilo improvements which should be made, a new light was shed.

"The people do not or will not understand," said he, "that the Government has nothing to do with street grades and sidewalks. Repairs or improvements to old roads or streets are in the hands of the local road board, and if the streets of Hilo are not graded the fault is with them. Here in Honolulu, and it is the same in Hilo, appropriations are made from current receipts for improvements to old streets or roads. Surveys are made and the Supervisor sets the pace."

"The appropriation from current receipts for Hilo is \$15,000, and of this amount \$4,000 is available. Out of this streets may be graded or widened as directed. The appropriation from the loan bill cannot be used on any old roads or streets, but must be used in Hawaii for new roads, wharf and breakwater. I can see no reason, under the circumstances, why Front Street should not have had a complete and good grade and a sidewalk on at least one side of the street years ago."

"In Honolulu orders are issued that certain streets shall be curbed and sidewalks be kept free from wheels. The law which obtains here is the same in Hilo, and if the same conditions do not exist it is the fault of the people, the road board and the supervisor, not the Government."

"It has been difficult in the past to secure the services of really good men on the board in Hilo; men who were willing to act looked after the streets in the vicinity of their own holdings, and let the other sections go. I understand that a competent surveyor will be sent to Hilo within a few weeks for the purpose of fixing the grades of the streets. When that is done, the work of grading should be pushed wherever possible. I believe the grade of Front Street and the mauka street line is fixed at the Spreckels building at the corner of Waenunui."

"But the grade ends just there and I doubt if anything can be done toward extending it for the present. The makai side of the street for a considerable distance is claimed by Spreckels, and in consideration of the Government allowing them to extend their corner block several feet over the old line, the Spreckels' agreed to pay \$1,000 cash and give the Government the same number of feet on the other side. The money was paid promptly, but there was a dispute about the land and the case was taken into court while Judge Cooper was on the bench. Before he could render a decision he was transferred to the Department of Foreign Affairs, and the case is still undecided. If Front Street is not promptly widened after the grade is again fixed, the fault will rest in the Judiciary Department rather than in the Government proper."

"You complain of the lack of sidewalks. That is solely the fault of the people whose property faces the streets. They have been used to walking in the streets and over rough roads for half a century, and it is a difficult thing to convince such people that sidewalks would be pleasant to the younger generation of pedestrians. The people of Hilo should demand that a survey be made and the width of the sidewalks fixed; when that is accomplished it is the duty of the road board, through the supervisor, to see that the walks are made."

"If such instructions are not carried out by the property owners in Honolulu the supervisor does it and charges it to the property and forces collection. The same may be done in Hilo if the people want improvements. They must not sit down and wait for the Government to do it all."

"It was not the Government funds which made Honolulu the beautiful place it is; the progressive men of the

town are responsible for a great deal of it, and without that class of men in the community Honolulu would be little better than Hilo.

"Then there's a wharf. The merchants and a majority of the citizens have been howling about a wharf for years, and the Legislature a few months ago appropriated \$50,000 for the purpose. This will come out of the loan fund. A few days ago I learned that the town leaders had agreed among themselves not to commence operations until the wharfage is equal to 10 per cent on \$50,000 per annum. I inquired of Minister King if this was the case and he told me he had never heard of it. At present the wharfage pays 10 per cent on \$40,000, but the people who use it, citizens or tourists, care nothing about that. I doubt if a fifth of the population know what the receipts are. What they want is accommodations. The Government sanctioned the appropriation, and now I am told that the people who howled loudest for it have decided to wait until the receipts increase. This is what Hilo calls progress, and these are the people who are said to have talked secession because they thought they had not obtained their rights."

"Some of the very purposes for which they want home rule may be satisfied as well under the existing laws as if there was a change, and if they had local self-government I question if the moneyed men of the place would know what to do with it."

PRESENT PROPOSED.

Foreigners in Favor of Giving a Piano to the Boys of the Y. H. I.

Music and Good Work of the Organization Appreciated—Grand Concert at the Presentation.

There were a large number of foreigners present at the entertainment of the Young Hawaiians Institute in Foster Hall Friday night and the music furnished by the boys was so much to their taste that a few of them thought they should be given some token of the appreciation of their good work.

Accordingly at the close of the entertainment an informal meeting was held and others of the foreigners present were spoken to about the matter. After short deliberation it was decided that no more acceptable or appropriate gift than a piano could be presented to the boys. At once several people pledged themselves to pay \$5 apiece toward the good cause. A self-appointed committee set the ball rolling and got up the following resolution which in a few days' time will be handed around to the friends of the Y. H. I. among the foreigners of the city:

Whereas, the Hawaiian youth of this city have established a Mutual Benevolent Society for Hawaiians—the first ever organized in "Hawaii nei"—which they have during the past two years conducted in a very creditable manner; and as the management of their business is based on the principles which govern all others of foreign origin, which is the assured fact of the permanency of their organization.

Therefore, we undersigned foreigners being interested in the cause of these young Hawaiians, namely, "The improvement of the moral, the intellectual and the social conditions of all young Hawaiians; the comfort and relief of the sick and the encouragement of economy by savings," deeming it our duty to assist them, hereby subscribe the respective sums set opposite our names for the purchase of a piano to be presented to the Young Hawaiians Institute as a token of our aloha for the Hawaiians.

The boys of the Institute have had some inkling of what the foreigners propose to do for them and they feel more than gratified that their patient work in the upbuilding of the organization has been noticed and that by foreigners.

When the piano is presented to the boys it is very probable that they will give a concert on a grander scale than any that they have yet given.

COURT NOTES.

Matters of Interest to Lawyers and Litigants.

The Harbottle-Rawlins suit for annulment of a deed was finished on Friday and taken under advisement by the Court.

Thurston and Stanley, attorneys for John A. Maguire in the Pahukela injunction proceedings, have filed a bill of costs amounting to \$25 for the purpose of having one of the parties in the suit taxed.

In the suit of Chas. T. Gulick, administrator, vs. Manuel Francisco on writ of error, the court has dismissed the suit and taxed plaintiff with costs. C. J. Creighton has noted exceptions.

William Hickey, defendant in a suit for divorce brought by Eliza A. Hickey, has been ordered to pay alimony to his wife in the sum of \$5 per week.

James Armstrong, administrator and sole legatee of the estate of Louisa Armstrong, deceased, has received his final discharge and ordered to take possession of all the property.

Judge Carter has dismissed John F.

Bowler's libel in admiralty brought against L. Ahlo.

Before the Supreme Court in banco the case of Republic of Hawaii vs. W. Kuhia et al, appeal from District Court, was yesterday argued and submitted as was the suit of Goo Kim vs. R. William Holt.

The suit of Kahoiwai et al vs. Lima-eu, exceptions from Judge Carter was argued yesterday afternoon.

MAUI COFFEE LANDS.

Commissioner Marsden Returns From Tour of Investigation.

Commissioner Marsden returned from Maui on the Claudine on Sunday where he had gone to investigate coffee lands. He found one section of the lands admirably adapted to the coffee industry excepting that the large koa forest will have to be cut down and the stumps taken out. This is necessary from the fact that coffee trees will not thrive in the near vicinity of koa.

Mr. Marsden considers the conditions there ripe for the coffee industry with this exception and many persons are taking advantage of the opportunity offered and have begun clearing the land of the koa and preparing the nurseries. He does not consider that there is any danger of materially reducing the supply of koa as where the land has been cleared thousands of young shoots from three to nine inches in length have sprung up and may be transplanted to any other section.

Mr. Marsden's next trip will be in the Waianae coffee belt, a locality in which he has great hopes, but unfortunately there is not sufficient available land in a desirable locality. In some places at Waianae trees, two years out of the nursery have branches, but occasional ones but plenty of them, containing 250 berries. As the average is a thousand berries to the pound of coffee the trees there should yield on the average three and one-half pounds.

Free Kindergarten.

The five free kindergartens in Honolulu are in a flourishing condition, and the Kindergarten Training School, which is under Miss Lawrence's efficient care, already numbers more than 20. The work of the Kindergarten Association is carried on entirely by gifts and it is hoped that after the delightful vacation there will be a vigorous revival of pledge cards and contribution.

Contract Laborers.

The 154 contract laborers and 24 bonded Chinese who arrived by the Doric were released from quarantine yesterday. The contract men were distributed as follows: Ewa 64; Waianae 24; Hakalan 27; Hilo S. Co. 28; Olo-walu 11.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Bishop Willis was a passenger on the Kinahu for Hawaii Friday morning. Saturday was the anniversary of George Washington's farewell to the army.

The Pasteur filter is the best filter. J. A. Hopper is the agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

"Napa Soda," the king of table waters, is sold by the Hollister Drug Co. Every bottle warranted.

L. B. Kerr received 200 cases of new goods by the Miowera and he proposes to startle the public with them.

J. A. Kallberg, recently an inspector in the Custom House force, left by the bark Forest Queen for Port Townsend Friday.

The total expense of the recent court term of the 5th Judicial District on Kauai, lasting fifteen days, was \$22,250. Judge Hardy was on the bench.

Charles Deaky was very successful in disposing of the lots on his Hilo tract. A street is being graded through the land and other improvements are contemplated.

President Dole left on the Kinahu Friday morning for a visit on Hawaii. Ministers Damon, Smith and King were on the wharf to say goodbye to the President.

Mrs. Helen W. Kelley will give lessons in water color painting on Tuesday and Friday forenoons, commencing on Tuesday, the 29th inst. at the residence of Mr. H. M. Whitney.

While the yacht Dahila, T. W. Hobron commander, was sailing near the bell buoy in the races Saturday a large shark jumped high out of the water immediately in front of the yacht.

The names of Captain Campbell and T. J. King were inadvertently omitted in the report of the races yesterday morning. These two men collected all the money that was distributed as prizes to winners in the various events of Regatta Day.

So much objection has been raised at the intention of the managers of the production of Il Trovatore to charge grand opera exorbitant prices of admission that it is pretty definitely settled to fix the price of seats at \$2, \$1.50 cents and 75 cents. The rehearsals with full orchestra accompaniment are taking place in Arion Hall several times a week.

A CURE FOR BILIOUS COLIC.

RESOURCE, Scriven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. Sharp. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

JUNE TERM, 1896.

EDWARD WOODWARD v. REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., FREAR AND WHITING, JJ.

ERROR TO THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT.

When a criminal case entitled the "*Republic of Hawaii v. A. B.*" is prosecuted by private counsel, the Attorney General's authority to prosecute is presumed, and the constitutional provision that "prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Republic of Hawaii," is complied with.

An exception to a ruling of the court in the progress of a trial when duly noted and allowed may be assigned as a ground of error, notes as well as bills of exceptions being made by statute on writs of error part of the record for the purposes of error. The charge of the Court being made, by Sec. 2, Chap. LVI of the Laws of 1892, a part of the record, if duly excepted to and exception allowed, may be the subject of a writ of error.

An instruction that, after evidence of acts of unchastity of a prosecutrix committed repeatedly and within a year or two prior to the alleged seduction, reformation may be presumed without proof, after a reasonable lapse of time, held to be erroneous.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDD, C. J.

The defendant was tried for the offense of seduction at the August term, 1895, of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, in which the jury disagreed, and on a second trial in said Court at the next term thereof (November) was found guilty and sentenced on the 30th of November. Within six months, to-wit, on the 14th May, 1896, a writ of error was sued out by the defendant. The assignments of error are numerous.

1st. That the case was not prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the Republic of Hawaii as required by Sec. 3, Art. 92 of the Constitution, but was prosecuted by private counsel, and it does not appear on the record that it was authorized by the Attorney General.

The case is entitled in the District Court where it originated the "*Republic of Hawaii v. Edward Woodward*;" it is therefore prosecuted in the name of the Republic. Private counsel prosecuted. They are noted on the minutes as "for the prosecution" in one court and as "assisting the prosecution" in another. The authority of the Attorney General as the representative of the Republic must be presumed to have been given. The question is not raised here whether a prosecution may be instituted against the will of the Attorney General. We find no error here.

All the remaining assignments of error are to various parts of the charge of the Court and rulings made during the trial. Counsel for the prosecution moved that these assignments be quashed on the ground that none of the alleged errors can be made the subject of a writ of error unless embodied in a bill of exceptions, drawn up within the time fixed by statute or rules of Court and signed by the Judge, which was not done in this case. Undoubtedly this method is convenient and would give the Appellate Court in concise form the exact questions sought to be raised, and it is sustained by authority. See *Powell on Appellate Proceedings*, Sec. 61. But having a statute defining writs of error, Chap. XCV., Laws of 1892, it must control us. Section 4 of this Act reads: "For all purposes of this Act the record shall be deemed to include all pleadings, motions, notes or bills of exception, exhibits, clerks' or magistrates' notes of proceedings, and if so desired by the plaintiff in error, a transcript of the evidence in the case."

We do not at all sustain the proposition that counsel may stand by and without objection allow the Court to commit errors of law and then, if in time and the sentence or judgment be not executed, ask the Appellate Court to correct the alleged errors. But by the statute exceptions properly noted and allowed may be considered as a part of the record upon which a writ of error may be based, though not brought into the form of a bill and certified by the Judge.

Upon the same reason the charge of the Court or any part thereof, if duly excepted to, may be made a part of the record upon which error may be assigned. Sec. 2 of Chap. LVI of the Laws of 1892 makes the charge or instructions of the Court a part of the record. It may be argued that this statute having no relation to the Statute of Error, would not be sufficient of itself to bring a charge of the Court into the record for the purposes of error. It certainly may become so when an exception to it is noted under the Writ of Error Act. A case in 1 Sergeant & Rawle, p. 298, *Downing v. Baldwin*, holds that the Legislature having required the charge of the Court to be made in writing and to be filed with the record in the cause, supercedes the necessity of a bill of exceptions. In this case Chief Justice Tilghman says "the Act of the Assembly directs the opinion of the Judge to be filed of record; it becomes then a part of the record, and being so the Superior Court must of necessity take notice of it." * * * An opinion filed by positive command of law is of the body of the record and must so remain."

We have carefully reviewed the charge of the Court and the various assignments made upon it. We need only advert to one.

Evidence was introduced by the defense of repeated acts of sexual intercourse with several persons, within a year or two prior to the alleged seduction. This, if believed, would show the unchaste character of the prosecuting witness prior to the act upon which the prosecution was based. In rebuttal she denied the acts of sexual intercourse, but offered no evidence to show that she had reformed. The charge of the Court upon this matter was as follows:

"Many of the statutes making seduction criminal in other countries require in addition to the provisions contained in our statute, that the woman seduced shall be of chaste character. This seems to have been purposely omitted from our statute, but the question of chastity of the prosecuting witness is always more or less involved in prosecutions for seduction. For instance, it is apparent to every one that a prostitute could not be seduced. The law is made to protect the chastity of those who are trying to live properly. * * *

"By the expression 'chastity' of the complaining witness, I do not intend for you to understand that it is necessary for her never to have had sexual intercourse with any one prior to the alleged seduction. It would violate the spirit as well as the language of the statute to hold that a woman should not be entitled to its beneficent protection, who at some time in her

life, in a moment of weakness, had given up her body through the motive of love, or under the influence of passionate excitement, or even who has given up her body for gain. Therefore the previous unchastity of the prosecutrix, if proved, would not of itself be a defense in this case.

"If a woman reforms after having had sexual intercourse, she is as much entitled to the protection of the statute as though she had never fallen from virtue. Therefore, if you should find that the complaining witness had had sexual intercourse prior to the alleged seduction, you must then consider whether or not she reformed before the time when such seduction is alleged to have occurred, or whether a time sufficient had elapsed for you to presume that she had reformed. The matter of reformation is in your hands, as well as other questions of fact in this case. Therefore, if the jury believe the testimony of the defense that in former years the prosecutrix was an unchaste person, but has since reformed, and has under promise of marriage committed fornication with the defendant, you must convict.

"One of the Supreme Courts of the United States that is held in the very highest respect, in treating of this matter, has laid down the principle that a woman who has been seduced but who has reformed may be again the subject of seduction, and where a reasonable time elapses between the different acts, the presumption in favor of reformation may arise. By this you see that it is not necessary in all cases to prove reformation, but after a reasonable time reformation may be presumed.

"As to what is reasonable time, I leave to you to find, and the circumstances of the case must determine as to what is reasonable time for reformation. I cannot give you any rule upon this question, and must leave it to your good judgment."

We think this instruction was erroneous. It authorized the jury to find that the prosecuting witness had committed repeated acts of sexual intercourse with several persons within a year or two of the alleged seduction, and then further find, from the mere lapse of that year or two of time, regardless of other circumstances, and in the absence of any evidence of her mode of life meanwhile, that she had reformed.

We do not go so far as to hold that under no circumstances may reformation be presumed from mere lapse of time. If but one act of unchastity were shown, and that fifteen or twenty years previously, it may be that the jury would, in the absence of any evidence one way or the other as to the mode of life meanwhile, be justified in inferring reformation. But we think that the instruction was erroneous as applied to the facts of this case.

The cases cited in 21 Eng. & Am. Encyc. of Law, p. 1048, may be referred to.

In the case of *People v. Clark*, 33 Mich. 117, the Court say: "Had a reasonable time elapsed before the different acts, a presumption in favor of a reformation might arise, but we think no such presumption could arise in this case, and that the burden of proving such would be on the prosecution."

In a later case, *People v. Squires*, 49 Mich., 489, the trial Judge had deducted from *People v. Clark* that a return to virtue between acts of intercourse might be presumed if the interval was long enough, but the Supreme Court held on appeal that this was a misapprehension of their ruling in the former case, and that it was not their view that "any lapse of time which was possible in the case, or that in any case mere abstinence from intercourse for a few months, which might be fully accounted for by want of opportunity, would ground a legal presumption of reformation beyond all reasonable doubt."

Upon a review of the whole case we think the instruction given was material and did the defendant injury, and was erroneous, and a new trial should be ordered, which is done accordingly.

Messrs. Hartwell, Thurston & Stanley and A. Rosa for prosecution. A. S. Humphreys for defendant.

Honolulu, September 16, 1896.

MORE ABOUT LANDS IN HAWAIIAN ISLES.

How Some Were Acquired by the Early Settlers.

STATEMENT OF LEWIS REES.

Difficulties Encountered by Foreigners in Retaining Their Holdings Before the Missionaries Came Here—Sharp Practices Among Old Chiefs—They Gave Away Land.

About two months since there was published in this paper a statement by the late Captain Adams on the subject of land in Hawaii and how it was acquired by the early settlers. The article was interesting to many of the residents of Honolulu who were living here back in the forties when it became necessary for people holding land, over which there was a dispute, to come forward and prove property.

The following statement made by Lewis Rees in 1848 carries with it the same interest as did that of Captain Adams and will no doubt find a place in the scrap books of many citizens:

DECLARATION OF LEWIS REES.

On the 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, before me, Wm. Miller, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul General at Honolulu, personally appeared Lewis Rees, a native of Townline in Merionethshire, Wales, now residing at Honolulu, and voluntarily made the following and sincere declaration:

That after completing my apprenticeship on board a coasting vessel belonging to Barmouth, I was in 1794, pressed into the British Navy, in which I served eight years, principally on board the Frigate "Success," in the Mediterranean, having been in the blockade of Malta, and several other affairs. I was paid off at Portsmouth

in 1802, when the short peace took place, and after that I joined and continued in the merchant service.

I left the ship "King George," a trader amongst the South Sea Islands, at Otaheite. We had lays on board that vessel, and being unsuccessful the master of her was glad enough to get rid of some of his crew before he returned to Sydney, to which place the ship belonged.

I came to the Sandwich Islands in 1813, working my passage from Otaheite in the ship "Arab," of Boston. Soon after landing I went to live with the chief Manuia, who was Chamberlain to King Riho-Riho, to whom I acted as a sort of mayor-domo or steward on grand occasions, and when he had strangers to dine with him. I used to take charge of His Majesty's plates, glasses, earthenware, and such like things.

Manuia was so well satisfied with my services and conduct that he frequently offered me land, and on one occasion wished me to accept a public house in Honolulu, but that I positively refused to do, being averse to sell liquor. I at last, however, did accept from him a small piece of land at Maititi, situated about a mile from Honolulu.

Soon after that, in 1823, Manuia went to England with King Riho-Riho, and when he came back in the "Blond" Frigate I joined him again, and he continued to consider and treat me as one of his own favorite people.

Soon after this I made known to Manuia that the land he gave me at Maititi was too small to keep cattle upon, when he replied he would give me in exchange for the said land the plains at Oia, in the district of Ewa, or Pearl River—He added, "we will have a look at them, for I am going down there to cut sandal wood and you must come with me." We went accordingly. His people were cutting sandal wood. He told me to cut wood to make a house for myself, which I did. He then pointed out, and gave to me, the land which I now hold and have ever since held, the boundaries and dimensions of which are designated in the plan of survey, lately made by the Government surveyor, Mr. Metcalf.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder 40 Years the Standard. LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

who, when on the spot whilst, and before, making the survey heard what Namau and other native thought proper to say respecting the land, either against or for me. Namau now wishes most unjustifiably to deprive me of what is mine, and as he is a member of the Land Commission, and a chief too, I have reason to fear he will be enabled to deceive those who do not know the ungrateful and heartless manner, and unfair means which have been too often resorted to in order to deprive old foreign residents of their land or part of their lands.

In 1842 some kanakas, dependents of Namau, ordered me in the name of their master to quit my land, saying that as both Riho-Riho and Manuia were dead, the land was no longer mine, and furthermore that I was no Englishman.

I immediately came up to Honolulu to see Namau about this business, when he professed for me a great deal of friendship, was extremely kind to me, and said that it was all a mistake on the part of his people. He continued, "we must always remain good friends," and in order that no more trouble might arise he presented me a paper which he called a mutual agreement and it was of the following tenor:

"A bond of agreement between me and Lewis Rees concerning a piece of pasture land at Hooeai (Oia).

I FORBID LEWIS REES.

1. That he shall not pasture other people's cattle upon this land, either for pay or without pay.

2. If Namau shall hear that Lewis Rees has secretly taken cattle to pasture for pay, after the date of this writing, that shall be the end of his living at Hooeai.

3. The following are cattle which it is lawful to pasture upon this land, viz: cattle which he puts in with Kapewa, those are cattle which it is proper for him to let run upon the land of Hooeai, and our cattle are also to go with them.

4. If any other man's cattle run upon this ground, he shall pay damages according to law.

This writing is made out beforehand, in mutual friendship; therefore we subscribe our names this 20th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

Honolulu, Oahu, Names,

Witnesses."

This paper I saw through at once, and of course refused to sign it. I then applied to Dr. Judd, who gave me a letter for Namau, but a fortnight afterwards his same people, before mentioned, came again and attempted to drive me from my land, upon which I once more applied to Dr. Judd who was good enough to give me another letter to Namau, which prevented by being further disturbed until called before the Land Commission to make good my claim against the pretensions of one of its own members.

Several kanakas were witnesses of the delivery of the land to me by Manuia in 1828—most of them are dead—but some are living. One of the latter, Wm. Kinua, who was Manuia's clerk, gave clear and decisive evidence in my favor to Mr. Richards; and two others, Carne and Kikini, promised me to do the same, having stated to me all the facts as I have before related respecting the delivery of the land. They were accordingly cited by me to appear yesterday at the Land Commission, which they did, and to my great surprise, then stated to the Board, Namau being present, quite the reverse of what they acknowledged and asserted to me at Pear River. It can hardly be supposed I should have cited them as witnesses if they had not previously declared in my favor. It is clear to me that the presence and wishes of Namau were the cause of their turning against me. Persons who know as well as I do the awe which kanakas entertain for their chiefs will not be surprised at this.

Namau pretends that Manuia gave me only a small piece of Flat land which was formerly cultivated, and brings native witnesses whose testimony will not stand scrutinizing.

In former times the chiefs were always very desirous to give away land to foreigners whom they appreciated,

or who were useful to them. The tract which was given to me no one at the time, I firmly believe, would have given 50 dollars for. By far the greatest part of it is without water, and there never was any Sandal Wood on it. Still, by exertions and great attention, I have been able to get a living on it for the last 18 years by taking in gentlemen's horses, and some cattle, to graze. I am married to a native woman and have by her one legitimate son, to whom I wish to secure my property. I have been pressed to take the oath of allegiance, which I have always declined, and intend always to decline, doing.

I ought, perhaps, before to have stated that Manuia accompanied Boki on his expedition to Erramango in search of Sandal Wood in 1829, on which occasion both perished. Before Manuia left he bought a white mare for me, for which he gave sixty dollars, and which I still have. He also bought me three cows and some goats, and on the evening before he embarked at Honolulu he said to Namau, his brother-in-law, in my presence as follows:

"Be kind to Rees till I come back; build him a corral or pen at Oia for his cattle, which will increase; fence in part of the flat and plant in for him, and then leave it for him." To each of which commands Namau answered "al," but he never fulfilled the commands; on the contrary, he induced me to give his sister, Manuia's widow, one half the goats and one half the horses, as they increased in number. At last it was so troublesome to divide the produce of the goats that I sold them all off and gave her the money. This I did because, although Manuia gave me the mare, cows and some goats, still I wished afterwards to pay his widow for them.

The trouble, expense and exertions I have been at in so often attending at Honolulu about my land claim, and getting the survey of it taken, have reduced me, I fear, to my death-bed, for which reason, principally, I now make this declaration.

For the truth of all I have stated I can with confidence refer to every old foreign resident on this island as far as each of them may be acquainted with me, and my affairs. I know also they are most willing to do me any good office in their power.

And I hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I make and put my mark to this declaration freely, fully, and according to its true meaning and intent, without any latent or mutual reservation whatever.

(Signed) LEWIS (X) REES. Mark

Y. H. I. Boys Entertain.

The Y. H. I. showed their many friends a good time on Friday evening, the occasion being the installation of their new officers. Foster Hall was nicely decorated and everything made as attractive as possible for the guests of the evening. The program was an attractive one, especially that part in which members of the Institute sang native songs. Refreshments were served and a general good time indulged in.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than any other proprietary medicine. This is because it possesses greater medicinal merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that

Tells the Story.

All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of all others.

Customers Want Hood's.

"We order Hood's Sarsaparilla in large quantities and it is the only blood purifier which a druggist can buy in large quantities without risk. It is selling very rapidly and customers who buy it once are sure to call for Hood's the next time. We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla must possess true merit in order to retain its popularity. Its sales exceed all similar preparations and its praises are often heard." L. SOMMER & SON, Springfield, Illinois. Thousands of druggists say the same.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

THEY HONORED

"EMERALD ISLE"

Makawao Literary Carries Out
Good Program.

MAUI BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Schools of District Open With Good Attendance—Promotion at Hamakua-poko—Good Water at Kihel, Kula—Mail from the W. G. Hall—Wedding on the Tapis, Etc.

MAUI, Sept. 19.—The September meeting of the Makawao Literary Society took place last evening in the parlors of the Pala Foreign Church.

The program rendered was in honor of the "Emerald Isle" and of course was much enjoyed.

Lecture on Ireland (explanatory of sixty-five interesting magic lantern views).

Song—"Katy's Letter" by Miss Beckwith.

Recitation—"St. Patrick's Day," by Agnes Fleming.

Song—"Kathleen Mavourneen," by Miss Lucy Hayselden.

Reading—"The Irishman and the Owl," Mrs. S. E. Taylor.

Trilo—"John Kissed Mollie," Messrs. Nichol, Lindsay, Dame Dundon and C. W. Baldwin.

S. E. Taylor's dissolving views of the land of the shamrock were well selected and held the attention of the audience.

A base ball game will take place at Lahaina on the 19th between the Lahaina and Wailuku nines for the championship of Maui. The Lahaina boys claim to be the champions of the island, but in reality that honor belongs to the Wailuku base ballists.

The following players left Wailuku at 3 o'clock this morning: C. Bailey, p; Akina, c; G. Cummings, 1b; J. Kauka, 2b; Chas. Chillingworth, 3b; J. Mossman, ss; J. Ross, lf; C. Pala, cf; F. Carter, rf. The game is to be called at 1:30 p. m.

The schools of Makawao district began the year with unusually large attendance. Maunaloa Seminary has about 80 girls; Hamakua-poko school, 130 children; Kealahou (Kula), 125; Makawao, 114.

A slight earthquake shock was felt on Maui at 4:45 a. m., September 13.

Willow Baldwin of Makawao, Kauai, is enjoying a vacation at the home of his parents at Haiku.

"Watchmaker" Kennedy of Hilo was a recent visitor at Paia.

G. Gilhus is now in charge of the Kalaupoko section of the Hamakua-poko plantation. B. D. Baldwin has been recently appointed head luna, and J. J. Hair chief sugar boiler of the same sugar farm.

While boring for water recently at Kihel, Kula, at 22 feet from the surface a stream of water was met with which a steady flow through a 3-inch pipe does not in the least exhaust.

Apropos of Kihel, the Hall's mail reached mauka Makawao at 3 a. m. Wednesday morning, the 16th, instead of 11 a. m., as usual when delivered via Moala Bay.

The wedding of Miss Baldwin of Haiku and Dr. John Weddick of Ewa will probably occur during the latter part of the present month.

Kahului harbor is clear of vessels.

Weather: Very dry.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A Design Already Accepted for One of the Buildings.

A most important architectural feature of the University Exposition, to be held in Paris in 1900, will be the two new palaces to be erected in the Champs-Elysees. Plans for both buildings have now been selected, and the work will presently be under way. The building will be the Madison Square of Paris.

The selection was made deliberately by competition. There has, of course, been some discussion of the jury's award, but the character of the jurors has been enough to repress any expression of real discontent. Well it might, with such men for jurors as Ed Dettaille and Purvis de Chavannes, presidents, respectively, of the Association of French Artists and the National Society of Fine Arts; M. Henry Boucher, Minister of Commerce; M. A. Picard, Commissioner General, and M. Henri Raujon, director of fine arts for the exposition.

Sixty plans were submitted for the grand palace, which is to be the most imposing architectural monument of the exposition. No less a sum than \$5,000 francs was offered. The judges began by eliminating about one-half the plans offered. About thirty remained, and this number was without difficulty again cut in two, leaving fifteen. This remnant, representing much and varied talent, was sub-

vided and classified, with the result indicated in this table of awards:

First premium (15,000f.) M. Louvet
Second premium (12,000f.)
..... MM. Deglano and Binet
Third premium (8,000f.) M. Thomas
Fourth premium (6,000f.) M. Girault
Fifth premium (4,000f.)
..... M. Tropey-Bailly

M. Louvet's plans are considered a real triumph of interior arrangement and artistic imagination of the highest order.

The artist has endeavored to modify as little as possible the aspect of the Champs Elysees. The new avenue leading from the Champs Elysees to the Invalides has not been neglected. The palace is to be surrounded with trees and gardens, which will have the appearance of connecting naturally with the existing trees and shrubbery in the famous promenade.

As to the palace itself it contains two monumental staircases, and an immense entrance hall. On the first floor are the salons reserved for the exhibition of paintings. An enormous salon is set aside for sculpture, and plenty of space has been reserved for smaller exhibition rooms, a great cafe-restaurant, etc.

The rooms on the ground floor will have abundant light. Those on the first floor will be lighted from above, excepting the salon of honor, which has immense windows and balconies. It is to be a permanent building, this palace, and will be utilized for the annual horse show. A track can easily be laid on the ground floor, and arrangements have been made for stable underground, as is also the case of Madison Square Garden.

M. Charles Girault, by unanimous vote of the jury, secured first prize for the lesser palace, 5000 francs, and also fourth prize for the grand palace, 4000 francs. M. Girault is 45 years old and a native of Cosne. The Palace of Hygiene, on the Esplanade des Invalides, and the pavilion of the Chamber of Commerce, on the banks of the Seine, two notable features of the Exposition of 1889, were his. He is now building the monument which Mme. Pasteur, widow of the illustrious savant, has dedicated to her husband's memory at the Pasteur Institute in the Rue Dutot, where M. Pasteur's body is eventually to be interred.—N. Y. Herald.

ENGLISH NEWS BUDGET.

Strike of Large Proportions Threatened Among Dockers.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—B. F. Hawksley, Cecil Rhodes' solicitor, writes to the Times, expressing regret at the statement by John Hayes Hammond that the Johannesburg reformers had protested against the Jameson raid, that he had felt compelled to say so by Dr. Jameson's imputation of cowardice on the reformers for not having cooperated with him in his raid.

A meeting of two thousand dockers was held at Cannington today in connection with the threatened strike in that trade.

It was announced at this meeting that 1,750,000 continental dockers had joined the international federation of ship, dock and river workers. The principal ports of the United States, it was further announced, had also sent inquiries with a view to joining.

The government has decided that those of Dr. Jameson's officers who were acquitted on their trial for participation in the raid shall return to their regiments, while those who were sentenced must retire with ordinary privileges.

In compliance with the wish of Albert Whitehead, the recently released dynamiter, he will be sent to America in charge of his brother. The committee opened a fund to raise \$100 with which to meet expenses.

An official despatch from Untail announces that Chief Makoni, the great leader of the insurgent Mashonas, has been captured in a cave at his stronghold.

The elections for members of the Spanish councils general yesterday resulted in the return of a large ministerial majority. Serious rioting took place at Barcelona, where the electoral college ballot box was smashed and knives and revolvers were freely used.

An official dispatch from General Blanco, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, announces the discovery of a fresh conspiracy against the Spanish government. He adds that the plot is widespread in its ramifications. Numerous arrests have been made.

A despatch from Hong Kong says that a thousand insurgents, commanded by a half-breed named Santolano, have invaded Sanisidro, Island of Luzon, the largest of the Philippine Islands, and have imprisoned the governor, his secretary and other officials, and have committed many outrages.

COFFEE.

The coffee plant is a very pretty and graceful shrub. Its natural height is about 20 feet, but it is not allowed to grow more than 8 feet high, and the branches are trimmed out. The blossoms are white, and while they last a coffee orchard is exquisitely beautiful, as well as fragrant. In the second year the trees begin to bear, and in the third the crop is good. The berries when ripe are of a rich red color resembling a cherry, and the two seeds inside the coffee berries are surrounded by a juicy pulp. As soon as they are picked they are put into a machine which separates the berries from their covering; they are then spread out on frames to dry, after which the husk or thin coating round the berries is beaten off or winnowed away. Children sort out the best berries, which are then packed and ready for shipment. Each tree yields from one to three pounds of coffee. Coffee increases in value with age, as the berries seem to mature when kept, but the sooner they are used after they are roasted the better. In fact, if they are taken from the cylinder to the mill

and thence to the coffee-pot so much the better will the coffee be.

The French are supposed to excel in coffee-making, but it is such a simple process that any one after a little practice ought to be able to make it well. The berries if possible should be roasted and ground at home. If this is not practicable pure ground coffee should be bought, and when not in use should be kept in a close tin. Coffee-pots are made in great variety now, but one that will make excellent coffee can be found in any kitchen, for it is only a large jug; this should be made quite hot, and the coffee measured into it, allowing from one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful for every half-pint, according to the strength desired. On to this drop a pinch of salt, and pour over the desired quantity of boiling water; stir together, and then stand the jug on the stove closely covered for five or six minutes; strain into a hot coffee-pot and you have clear beautiful coffee. Hot milk—scalded, not boiling—should be sent to table with it. "Cafe au lait" and "cafe noir" are made in the same way, only more coffee must be used.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of the schoolroom is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Although the comic weekly paper, Judge, lost its best cartoonist in the death of Bernhard Gillam, the paper has some notable men left. Fred Victor Gillam, who is a brother of Bernhard and who has been for years on Judge, will now be seen frequently on double-page cartoons. There are still two artists in the Gillam family—Frederick, who lives in a cottage on Long Island, and Mrs. Dauber, his sister, who has a studio in Brooklyn, and whose work in pastel has attracted much attention. E. N. Gillam, another brother, is the commercial editor of the Boston Advertiser.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1896—

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalea Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday Sept. 18
*Tuesday Sept. 29
Friday Oct. 9
Tuesday Oct. 20
*Friday Oct. 30
Tuesday Nov. 10
Friday Nov. 20
*Tuesday Dec. 1
Friday Dec. 11
Tuesday Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makana, Maalea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday Sept. 25
Tuesday Oct. 6
Friday Oct. 16
Tuesday Oct. 26
Friday Nov. 6
Tuesday Nov. 17
Saturday Nov. 28
Tuesday Dec. 8
Friday Dec. 18
Tuesday Dec. 29

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nun, Kaupo, once each month.
No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignments must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.
This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent.
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,
IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Pushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammingans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seller Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing plates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

— And Dealer in —

LIVE STOCK.

— BREEDER OF —

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, and Young Sussex Bulls,

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All Communications to be Addressed to

W. H. RICE,

LIHUE, KAUAI.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s.6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng.

GARDEN

HOSE

— IN —

25^{AND} 50

Feet Lengths

Just Received

ex "Archer."

EVERY PIECE OF OUR

4-PLY HOSE

GUARANTEED.

ALSO, A SUPPLY OF

3=PLY.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

C. HUSTACE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.

Family, Plantation & Ships' Stores

Supplied on Short Notice.

New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the others telegraphically executed.

TELEPHONE 119.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scrofula Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from all impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, The LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

If You Have

Not bought a Bed Room Suite for \$27 get in and buy one of our

Folding Beds.

Artistic in design, beautiful in finish, and the most compact and elegant piece of furniture to be put in the home. Several designs to pick from.

Nothing Interior in Quality!

Nothing High Priced!

Nobody else sells them as Cheap as we do!

If you wish a piece of furniture for the Parlor or Library, get a

Ladies' Writing Desk

Hard Wood,
Elegant Design,
Beautiful Finish.

HOPP & CO.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company,

Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELM OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

FIRST VESSEL BUILT ON PUGET SOUND.

An Hawaiian Helped Build and Launch it.

STORY BY CONSUL J. G. SWAN

The Building of the "North West America." Wonderment and Rejoicing—Origin of the Chinook Language—The Undertaking by Captain Meares Was a Great Success.

In 1788 Capt. John Meares, a lieutenant of the royal navy in command of an expedition from China to the north-west coast of North America, sailed from Canton on the 22d day of January, with two vessels, the Felicia of 230 tons, commanded by Capt. Meares, and the Iphigenia of 200 tons, in command of Capt. Douglas, who had been with Capt. Meares in a former voyage of the ship Nootka, as first officer. The vessels were bound to Nootka, on the west coast of Vancouver island, B. C., to establish a trading post.

The crew of the Felicia was composed of English sailors and Chinese carpenters and smiths, as well as European artisans, and numbered fifty men. The Iphigenia had a crew composed of the same necessary and useful classes of people, and numbered forty men. They had also as passengers Tianna, a prince of Hawaii, and a native of Nootka, King George's Sound named Comekela, both of whom had been taken to China by other vessels, and Capt. Meares was now returning them to their native lands.

The head carpenter of the Felicia was a young man of much professional skill who had served his time in London. By direction of Capt. Meares he made the model and got out the moulds all complete for a vessel of fifty tons to be built immediately on the arrival of the Felicia at Nootka, to be used as a tender to collect furs and to trade on the coast. The Chinese carpenters had not the least idea of our mode of naval architecture, but they were skillful workmen and willing to do as they were directed.

The ship had a long and tempestuous passage from China, and finally arrived in Friendly cove, on the west coast of Vancouver island, on Tuesday, May 13, 1788. Much to the joy of Comekela, who was brother of Maquilla, the chief of King George's sound, and his relative Callicum, who stood next in rank. Wicananish was a powerful prince of a tribe to the southward, and resided at Clioquoit.

The carpenters were sent into the woods to cut timber for the frame of the new vessel, and on the 4th of June, 1788, the keel was laid, and all hands evinced the greatest interest. The vessel was finished and launched on Saturday, the 20th of September, 1788, and the event is thus described by Meares in the following graphic manner:

"On the 20th at noon an event to which we had so long looked with anxious expectation and had been the fruit of so much care and labor, was ripe for accomplishment. The vessel was then waiting to quit the stocks, and to give all due honor to such an important scene, we adopted as far as was in our power the ceremony of other dockyards. As soon as the tide was at its proper height the English ensign was displayed on shore at the house and on board the new vessel, which at the proper moment was named the North West America, as being the first bottom ever built and launched on this side of the globe.

"It was a moment of much expectation. The circumstances of our situation made us look to it with more than common hope. Maquilla, Callicum and a large body of their people who had received information of the launch, were come to behold it. The Chinese carpenters did not very well conceive the last operation of a business in which they themselves had been so much and so materially concerned. Nor shall we forget to mention the chief of the Sandwich Islands, whose every power was absorbed in the business that approached and who had determined to be on board the vessel when she glided into the water. The presence of the Indians ought also to be considered when we are describing the attendant ceremonies of this important event, which from the labor that produced it, the scene that surrounded it, the spectators that beheld it and the commercial advantages as well as civilizing ideas connected with it, will attach some little consequences to its proceeding in the mind of the philosopher, as well as in the views of the politician.

"But our suspense was not of long duration. On the firing of a gun, the vessel started from the ways like a shot. Indeed she went off with so much velocity that she had nearly made her way out of the harbor, for the fact was, not being accustomed to this business, we had forgotten to place an anchor and cable on board to bring her up, which is the usual practice on these occasions. The boats, however, soon towed her to her intended station, and in a short time the North West America was anchored close to the Felicia and Iphigenia.

"Tianna, who was on board the vessel at the time of her being launched, not only saw, but may be said to have felt, the operation as if it had been the work of enchantment, and could only express his astonishment by capering about, clapping his hands and exclaiming: 'Maikai! Maikai!' good, handsome, beautiful, a word the most expressive in the language of the Sandwich Islands, to convey wonder, approbation and delight. The Chinese carpenters were also in an almost equal degree of astonishment, as they never had before been witnesses of such a spectacle.

Nor were the natives of the Sound who were present at this ceremony less impressed by a series of operations, the simplest of which was far above their comprehension. In short, this business did not fail to raise us still higher in their good opinion, and to afford them better and more correct notions than they hitherto possessed of the superiority of civilized over savage life."

The North West America went to Queen Charlotte sound and collected a large quantity of sea otter skins and subsequently went to Canton. Capt. Meares then says what our own naval officers will endorse:

"I trust it will not be considered as an impertinent digression if I express my gratitude of that example of professional vigor and perseverance, which in my early days were set before me, on the opposite side of this continent, where ability and courage alleviated, in some measure, the chagrin of unsuccessful war. The campaigns in Canada owe their only honor to the naval warfare on the lakes of that country; and it was my good fortune when a youth to be inured in such a school to the hardships and difficulties of naval life; to learn there that temper and perseverance must be added to professional knowledge in order to surmount them. I was ready to acknowledge that, for the little skill I may possess as a professional man, as well as the patience I have exercised and the perseverance which I have exerted in this or any other voyage, I am indebted to the rigorous discipline which necessarily arose from the continual action, hazard and conflict of the service in which I was first engaged. Some little experience has convinced me that danger and difficulties form the best school of maritime education; and he that has been so employed as to have seen everything, and so circumstanced as to despise nothing, cannot fail of rendering service to his country."

Meares says that Comekela "was at first very active in forwarding our commercial arrangements; but he now spoke such a jargon of Chinese, English and Nootka as to be by no means a ready interpreter between us and the natives." This was probably the origin of the Chinook jargon, as it was after the white man had traded at Nootka that the Columbia river was discovered by Gray, and the Nootka trades went to the Columbia river at Chinook, taking with them the Nootka jargon, which was added to by the Chinook, French Japanese and Spanish language till it assumed its present shape. It was early utilized by the Hudson Bay Company as a means of trade intercourse, and through their influence has gradually spread among all the tribes of Northwest America, from California to Alaska.

It is interesting to trace the ship building of Puget sound and British Columbia from the building of the Northwest America to the present time, and if Meares can look from his spiritual abode and see the fine vessels which have been built at Port Madison, Port Ludlow, Port Blakely, Seattle and in Victoria and other places, to the beautiful steam launches just finished at Port Townsend for the United States revenue marine service by Gibbs & Heffernan, he will see that his predictions have been more than fulfilled.

What became of the schooner Northwest America is not stated, but she went to Canton with a cargo of sea otter skins and was probably sold there.

Tianna, the Sandwich island prince, was taken home to Hawaii by the Iphigenia, and the friendly intercourse that had been started and so eminently successfully continued by the wise action of the American missionaries has culminated in making the most thrifty and prosperous Hawaiian republic.

JAMES G. SWAN.
Port Townsend, August 31.

A POPULAR PASTOR. Suffered Greatly With Kidney Troubles.

From the News, Jonesboro, Ga.
A reporter of the News called at the residence of Rev. L. M. Lyle, the popular pastor of the Methodist Church of this place (Jonesboro, Ga.) last week, and in reply to a question from the scribe he said:

"I was born near Jefferson County, Ga., in 1843, and was reared and educated in Athens. In April, 1861, shortly after the first guns of the great rebellion were sounded, I entered the Confederate army and served four years.

"Shortly after that I joined the conference of the M. E. Church South, and in March, 1867, while near Prince Frederick, Maryland, was caught in the great blizzard and nearly frozen to death. Soon after that my health began to fail and I realized that unless something was done quickly I should soon be helpless with disease.

"I had some time previous to this been affected with kidney trouble, and after using many remedies without relief found a cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. So I thought I would give them another trial, and accordingly purchased a box and began taking them, and a change for the better was at once perceptible.

"The kidney complaint is now cured, yet we always keep the pills in the house, as I believe them to be superior to any other medicine for impoverishment of the blood and nervous exhaustion.

"We have since used them in our family for nervous prostration and after severe cases of typhoid fever, and in each case they proved to be all that is claimed for them. I sound their praises wherever I go, for they are worth their weight in gold. I take great pleasure in adding my testimonial as to the virtue of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Rev. L. M. Lyle has lived in Jonesboro for some time, and is pastor of the Methodist Church. He is much admired by the entire community as a servant of God and as a manly man. His words, therefore, will be read with interest.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink

Pills are sold only in glass vials, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Sold by Hollister Drug Co., Hoboken Drug Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands, and all dealers in medicines.

SOME PLURALS.

We'll begin with a box, and the plural is boxes.
But the plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes;
Then one fowl is a goose, but two are called geese.
Yet the plural of mouse should never be meese.
You may find a lone mouse or a whole nest of mice.
But the plural of house is houses, not hlice.
If the plural of man is always called men,
Why shouldn't the plural of pan be called pen?
The cow in the plural may be cows or kine,
But a cow if repeated is never called kine;
And the plural of vow is vows, never vine.

If I speak of a foot and you show me your feet,
And I give you a boot, would a pair be called beeth?
If one is a tooth, and a whole set are teeth.
Why shouldn't the plural of booth be called beeth?
If the singular's this and the plural is these,
Should the plural of kiss ever be nicknamed keese?
Then one may be that and three would be those,
Yet hat in the plural would never be hose,
And the plural of cat is cats, not coase.

We speak of a brother, and also of brethren,
But though we say mother, we never say methren;
Then the masculine pronouns are he, his and him,
But imagine the feminine, she, shis and shin.
So the English, I think you all will agree,
Is the queerest language you ever did see.
—Boston Commonwealth.

VERY SUGARY.

Quercite is a kind of sugar found in acorns.
Mannite is that variety of sugar found in manna.

Glucose is the sugar produced from grape juice.
Mycose is a sugar produced from the ergot of rye.
Galactose is that kind of sugar which exists in milk.

Maple sugar was first made in New England in 1752.

The first sugar mill was erected in Louisiana in 1758.

The botanical name of the sugar cane is saccharum officinarum.
Sugar is found in parsnips, mallows and almost all vegetables.

Sorbine is the sugar found in the berry of the mountain ash.

Eucalyne is the form of sugar found in the sap of the eucalyptus.

Before the discovery of sugar, drinks were sweetened with honey.

By the year 1710 sugar had become a staple product of Louisiana.

The sugar-maple tree is botanically known as the acer saccharinum.

The sap of the sugar cane produces from 15 to 20 per cent. of sugar.

Sugar exists in the sap or leaves of nearly 200 different kinds of trees.

The refining of sugar was invented in Antwerp in the sixteenth century.

The word "caramel" is of Greek origin and signifies simply black honey.

Lacvulose is that sugar most liberally found in honey and various fruits.

Gibbon says that sugar was first brought from Asia to Europe A. D. 635.

Entomologists declare that the sugar cane has 227 varieties of insect enemies.

The longest run in candy has been made by chocolate creams and caramels.

Sugar is boiled, more or less, for candy, according to the kind to be made.

HERE AND NOW.

Here in the heart of this world,
Here in the noise and the din,
Here where our spirits were hurled
To battle with sorrow and sin.
This is the place and the spot,
For knowledge of infinite things;
This is the kingdom where Thought
Can conquer the prowess of kings.

Wait for no heavenly life,
Seek for no temple alone;
Here in the midst of the strife
Know what the sages have known.
See what the Perfect One saw,
God in the depths of each soul;
God as the Light and the Law,
God as beginning and goal.

Earth is one chamber of Heaven,
Death is no grander than birth;
Joy is the life that is given,
Strive for perfection on earth.
Here is the turmoil and roar,
Show what it is to be calm;
Show how the spirit can soar,
And bring back healing and balm.

Stand not aloof or apart,
Plunge in the thick of the fight;
There in the street and the mart,
That is the place to do right,
Not in some cloister or cave,
Not in some kingdom above;
Here on this side of the grave,
Here should we labor and love.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

PREVENTING ACCIDENTS AT SEA.

A very interesting starting appliance, are used on the French cruiser Bonnavines, is describe in the Revue Maritime et Coloniale. Here the distributing valve of the steam steering apparatus is not automatically moved by the apparatus itself, but by a small electrical motor, quite independent of

the steering gear, and the latter follows the movement of the valve. The starting of the motor is done from the deck by means of governing apparatus. Here, however, the current is not led direct into the motor, but first to a relay, which then in its turn governs the motor current. The working of the governor apparatus on deck is effected according to a rudder indicator, which contains several numbered lamps. These different lamps correspond with certain rudder angles, and are lifted up by the movement of the tiller.

WANTED FREE LIQUOR.

In a discussion on the liquor traffic in Dublin, Ireland, some time ago, a speaker made much of the fact that it was mainly from the whisky tax that the British Government derived the funds wherewith it paid soldiers, police, spies, jailers and so forth, to repress and punish Irish patriotism and keep the country in subjection. "But," said he, "the fault is your own. You cannot blame the Government. It leaves you free to drink or not to drink, just as you please. There is no compulsion. The British Government does not bring you into the public houses and pour the whisky down your throats." Whereupon there arose from some one in the body of the hall the pathetic exclamation: "Ah, I wish they would."

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

A Kansas boy who smoked 1200 packages of cigarettes saved the pictures and sent them to the firm, asking what they would give for them. The answer was as follows: "Smoke 1200 more and we'll send a coffin."—Kansas City Star.

TRUST THE CHILDREN.

Trust the children. Never doubt them, Build a wall of love about them; After sowing seeds of duty, Trust them for the flowers of beauty.

Trust the children. Don't suspect them; Let your confidence direct them, At the hearth or in the wildwood, Meet them on the plane of childhood.

Trust the little ones. Remember May is not like chill December, Let no words of rage or madness Check their happy notes of gladness.

Trust the little ones. You guide them, And, above all, ne'er deride them Should they trip or should they blunder, Lest you snap love's cords asunder.

Trust the children. Let them treasure Mother's faith in boundless measure, Father's love in them confiding, Then no secrets they'll be hiding.

Trust the children, just as He did, Who for "such" once sweetly pleaded; Trust and guide, but never doubt them; Build a wall of love about them.

—New York Ledger.

Knocked Down

Is the way we receive our

"Racine" Farm Mills

but we sell them either knocked down or set up.

The coffee-picking season is close at hand and we therefore wish to draw your attention to these mills. They can be used for RICE as well as for COFFEE, and each mill is furnished with different screens as sorters and grainers. They are operated by hand and work easily. It will do the work quicker, cleaner and more satisfactorily than any other mill, and our price is only \$40. Its capacity for cleaning and sorting is from sixty to ninety bushels per hour.

We are also selling the

Diamond Corn Sheller

at \$16. This machine will prove invaluable to those having a large amount of corn to shell, as it is a great time saver. These machines are now on exhibition at our store and if you will give us a call, our salesman will turn the crank for you.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

"Disfigured For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with Unsightly skin diseases. Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls? It means isolation, seclusion. It is a bar to social and business success. Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when

Doctors fail, Standard remedies fail, And nostrums prove worse than useless? Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve.

It is easy to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.

CUTICURA REMEDIES Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics—

Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.

There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.

It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.

25c. invested in a tablet of CUTICURA SOAP

Will prove most convincing.

In short, CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

And its cures are simply marvellous.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. 4. U.S. DEPOT: J. C. CUTICURA & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.



G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER.

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK. Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR

Dry Goods

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Châlys, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons.

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

DIED ALONE.

Old Dan Markel Falls Back on His Bed in Fowler's Yard, a Corpse.

No One to Bury Him But the Good Janitor—Not Even a Prayer Over His Grave.

Dan Markel, an American, aged 76, years, dropped dead while sitting on the edge of his bed in a room in Fowler's Yard at 11:15 a. m. yesterday, the cause of death being asthma.

Markel had been sick in bed ever since Friday, and was so ill on Sunday that two men remained on watch all night on the veranda outside.

At about 11:15 in the morning John Gilbertson, the janitor in charge of all the cottages in Fowler's Yard, dropped in at Markel's room to see how the old man was getting along. He was sitting on the edge of the bed, apparently no worse off than he had been on the previous day.

Gilbertson asked him if there was anything he could do for him, to which question he replied in the negative. After this the janitor went over to another cottage to attend to his regular morning duties. He had been gone but four or five minutes when a man ran over and said that Markel had been seen to throw up his hands suddenly and fall backwards on the bed. Upon investigation it was found that the old man was quite dead. His remains were prepared for burial and in the afternoon with no one to follow the hearted old John Gilbertson, the good-hearted old janitor, and no one to say a prayer over the grave. Dan Markel was buried in Makiki cemetery.

Markel was particularly stubborn about going to the hospital, preferring to remain in his room in Fowler's yard and be treated by a Japanese doctor.

For a long while he had been supported by the American Relief Society, being unable through the infirmities of old age to make a living for himself.

He leaves no relatives in the city and no personal effects but a few articles of clothing.

CHURCH MEMBER GAMBLERS.

J. Kua, Wife and Four Friends Arrested in Kamohili.

J. Kua, a native, was arrested in his home in Kamohili Saturday night on the charge of keeping a house where gambling was carried on. Captain Hoon and Detective Kaapa made the arrest.

It seems that Kua is quite an elderly native who is a member of Kamohili church. Some of the other good members learned that Kua was keeping a gambling establishment and made complaints at police headquarters. In accordance with this the Deputy Marshal sent officers out to Kua's house and there found his wife gambling with two Chinamen and two natives. The whole party was immediately put under arrest and taken to the police station.

Kua was the next one wanted and as stated above was arrested in his own house.

FOLLOWING AMERICA'S LEAD.

England Appointing Commercial Attaches.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Thomas Ewing Moore, United States commercial agent at Weimar, has called the attention of the department of state to the fact that the British government has taken steps to supplement its consular service by the appointment of commercial attaches. So far, two of these attaches have been appointed, one at Berlin, whose field comprises Germany, Netherlands and Scandinavia, and one at Madrid, for Spain and Portugal.

The duties of these officials are to relieve the consuls of the work of introducing British goods into foreign markets, and the beginning of this service has been noted with alarm by England's greatest trade competitor, Germany, where the press has begun already an agitation looking to the form of the German consular service to meet England's action, involving a special education and preparation of young men commercially and technically trained or else that they be supplied with especially trained assistants.

Mr. Moore attributes this agitation in both Great Britain and Germany for the remodeling of the consular service to a perception of the excellent results attending the development of the United States of a system of special consular reports upon matters calculated to benefit American producers and merchants.

NEW STEAMER.

Addition to the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line.

In the Sydney Herald of August 27, there was a London dispatch announcing the purchase by the C. & A. S. S. Company of the ex-mail steamer Acragi, formerly of the New Zealand Shipping Co., and in the London-New Zealand trade. She was built by the John Elder Co., and is of 4600 tons, half of which is given up to passenger accommodations.

The Acragi is at present in London being overhauled and having new engines placed in her. She will be the handsomest vessel in the trans-Pacific trade and will sail from the Colonies to Vancouver via Honolulu early in January.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DATE	BAROM.	THERM.	WIND	MOON
Sept. 21	30.00	75.00	SE 0-1	0-1
Sept. 22	30.00	75.00	SE 0-1	0-1
Sept. 23	30.00	75.00	SE 0-1	0-1
Sept. 24	30.00	75.00	SE 0-1	0-1
Sept. 25	30.00	75.00	SE 0-1	0-1
Sept. 26	30.00	75.00	SE 0-1	0-1
Sept. 27	30.00	75.00	SE 0-1	0-1
Sept. 28	30.00	75.00	SE 0-1	0-1
Sept. 29	30.00	75.00	SE 0-1	0-1
Sept. 30	30.00	75.00	SE 0-1	0-1

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
Sept. 21	8:30	2:30	9:30	3:30
Sept. 22	8:30	2:30	9:30	3:30
Sept. 23	8:30	2:30	9:30	3:30
Sept. 24	8:30	2:30	9:30	3:30
Sept. 25	8:30	2:30	9:30	3:30
Sept. 26	8:30	2:30	9:30	3:30
Sept. 27	8:30	2:30	9:30	3:30
Sept. 28	8:30	2:30	9:30	3:30
Sept. 29	8:30	2:30	9:30	3:30
Sept. 30	8:30	2:30	9:30	3:30

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu	Leave Honolulu for
Sept. 21	San Francisco
Sept. 22	San Francisco
Sept. 23	San Francisco
Sept. 24	San Francisco
Sept. 25	San Francisco
Sept. 26	San Francisco
Sept. 27	San Francisco
Sept. 28	San Francisco
Sept. 29	San Francisco
Sept. 30	San Francisco

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from	Due
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, China and Japan	Sept. 24
O. S. S. Alameda, San Francisco	Sept. 24
C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Colonies	Sept. 24
P. M. S. S. China, China and Japan	Sept. 25
P. M. S. S. City of Peking, S. F.	Sept. 25
O. S. S. Australia, San Francisco	Sept. 25
Brit. bk. Routenbeck, Liverpool	Dec. 15

VESSELS IN PORT.

Vessels from	Due
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, China and Japan	Sept. 24
O. S. S. Alameda, San Francisco	Sept. 24
C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Colonies	Sept. 24
P. M. S. S. China, China and Japan	Sept. 25
P. M. S. S. City of Peking, S. F.	Sept. 25
O. S. S. Australia, San Francisco	Sept. 25
Brit. bk. Routenbeck, Liverpool	Dec. 15

ARRIVALS.

Friday, Sept. 18.
Stmr. Waialeale, Peterson, from Kauai ports.
Schr. Ka Moa, Mana, from Paauilo.
Am. bk. S. G. Wilder, McNeil, from San Francisco.
Am. bk. Ceylon, Calhoun, Port Townsend.
Am. bk. Matilda, Mackenzie, Seattle, Wash.
Saturday, Sept. 19.
Stmr. Iwaleani, Smythe, from Hawaii.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.
Sunday, Sept. 19.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.
Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai ports.
Monday, Sept. 21.
Am. bk. Ceylon, Calhoun, Port Townsend.
Am. bk. Matilda, Mackenzie, from Seattle, Wash.
DEPARTURES.
Friday, Sept. 18.
Stmr. Kinua, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.
Am. bk. Forest Queen, Beasley, for Port Townsend.
Sunday, Sept. 20.
U. S. S. Adams, Watson, for Lahaina.
Monday, Sept. 21.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports and Lanai.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Gregory, for Wailua.
Stmr. Kaula, Thompson, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. Mokohi, Hilo, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
VESSELS LEAVING TO-DAY.
Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Waialeale, Peterson, for Kauai ports, at 4 p. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Makawili, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Iwaleani, Sept. 19—Geo. H. Robertson and C. Hedemann.

From Kauai, per stmr. Kaula, Sept. 19—Jas. Blackie, wife, child and servant, Miss O. Hart and 7 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, Sept. 20—A. Cropp, W. H. Rice, Jr., C. von Hamm, A. Rosa, H. Armitage, F. Waldron, W. A. Wright, Mrs. Gonzales, Miss Kingsley, Miss Stella, Miss Mueller, T. Nagatani, S. Nagamoto and wife, and 20 on deck.

From Maui, per stmr. Claudine, Sept. 20—Robt. Lewers and wife, C. A. Spreckels, D. Center, W. M. Graham, J. Marsden, Marshal Brown, J. Renton, Jr., C. M. White, E. H. Bailey, Mrs. J. Hodson and 2 children, Geo. Dunn, wife and child, E. E. Paxton, Dr. Atchley and servant, Rev. S. K. Kaaliua, Father Boniface and servant, Mrs. F. Apoo and child, W. H. Cornwell, C. Ming Hym, T. Kat Poo, Y. Amoy, Yee Jip and 32 on deck.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Hawaii, Sept. 18—Volcano: O. M. Cur-tiz and wife, C. A. Mitchell, Dr. Solas, Mrs. E. S. Cunha and daughter, A. Chamberlain, Mrs. Lucas, Way ports: President Dole, J. Hind, Dr. Grossman, Mr. Abbey, J. W. Sanderson, Mr. Graham, Geo. Harris, Jr., Geo. C. Ross, Master F. Vierra, Bishop Willis, Marshal Brown, E. P. Low, Aki (w), Tong Fat (w), W. C. Peacock and wife, Mrs. G. D. Freeth, Mrs. Wilhelm.

For Port Townsend, per bk. Forest Queen, Sept. 18—J. A. Kallberg and wife.

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco, per brig W. G. Irwin, Sept. 17—550 tons general merchandise.

From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Mariposa, Sept. 16—Fourteen cases soap, 7 cases horse medicine, 8 cases drugs, 20 cases whisky, 4 bbls wine, 12 cases dry goods, 7 cases hardware, 11 cases limes, 8 bags coconuts, consigned to C. W. McFarlane, Hobron D. Carlinos, Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

From Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Miowara, Sept. 16—Cargo general merchandise consigned to Hawaiian News Co., R. Catton, L. B. Kerr, Theo. H. Davies, H. May & Co., S. B. Sayres, C. J. McCarthy, A. Fernandes, Lejovoy & Co., M. W. Chesney & Sons and Lewis & Co.

From China and Japan, per O. & O. S. S. Doric, Sept. 15—Cargo 4501 (342 tons) general merchandise consigned to Yuk Yung, Yee Wo Chan, Wing On Yee, Wing Mow Chan, San Fat Leong, Wing Thow Tong, Poo Sing Tong, Kwong Sam Kee, Wo Sing Co., Wing Wo Chan, Po Ying Lung, Kwong Sang Tong, Kwong Lee Yuen, Yuen Hing, Wing Chong Lung, Hip Chong, Tong On Kee, T. Murakami, Y. Suga, M. Yamamoto, Odo Shoten, Kojima & Co., Matsuo, S. Ozaki, S. Kimura, Hashioka, U. Kobayashi, Gonsalves & Co., Albert Koebeler, Hirose Shoten, E. W. Jordan, K. Shimajo, H. Hamana, Tong On Kee, Yee Wo Chan, Chun Kee, Sam Wo Hop Kee and Lam Fat Lung.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per schr Transit, Sept. 17—15,235 bags sugar, weighing 1,392,086 lbs., valued at \$55,267.07 and shipped as follows: 1194 bags by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to Jno. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.; 5554 bags by F. A. Schaefer & Co. and 1890 bags by Theo. H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.; 6887 bags by C. Brewer & Co. to Welch & Co.; also 34 cases baking powder, 50 bags coffee and 10 sks pineapples. Total value of cargo, \$55,545.27.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Mariposa, Sept. 17—2552 bags sugar, weighing 369,900 lbs., valued at \$11,198.00 and shipped by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.; 145 bbls by Geo. Andrews, 81 bbls by S. W. Tom Young & Co., 76 bbls by Sing Lee Co., 250 crates by Pearl City Fruit Co., 200 crates by John Kidwell and 7 boxes household effects. Total value of cargo, \$13,463.

BORN.

OVENDEN—At Paia, Maui, on September 16, 1896, to the wife of H. C. Ovenden, a son.

NOTICE.

Know all men by these presents that I, MRS. ROSE KAPU MANUMANU, do hereby notify that my husband, KAPU MANUMANU, of Hanalei, Punaui, Hilo, Hawaii, has deserted me without a reasonable cause, wherefore, I am in fear of him. I declare, forbid and deny the legality of any deed or otherwise made by my husband.

MRS. ROSE KAPU MANUMANU, Punaui, Honolulu, Oahu, June 27, 1896.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about October 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address

Chas. Brewer & Co.,

27 Kilby Street, Boston, or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.,

Agents, Honolulu.

The Chicago Post Office is being demolished. It was built in 1880, at a cost of \$4,125,000. Last winter it was found to have settled so much that it was declared unsafe, and in May it was sold as old building material for \$15,529.

BY AUTHORITY.

BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES.

Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all deeds, bills of sale, etc., presented for record must conform to Sec. 7 of the "Act relating to Stamp Duties" which reads as follows:

"All consideration money shall be set out in words at length in all instruments, and all other considerations affecting the liability of an instrument to duty shall be set out fully."

Instruments presented for record failing to comply with this section will be refused under authority of Sec. 9 of the same Act, which states that:

"No instrument requiring to be stamped shall be recorded by the Registrar of Conveyances, or be of any validity in any Court of this Kingdom, unless the same be properly stamped."

THOS. G. THURM, Registrar of Conveyances.

Approved: J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

1796-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE LEASE AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, October 17th next, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction, the Lease of the Government Fishponds of Kailikapu and Lelepaia, in Moanalua, Oahu, containing 742 acres.

Term: Fifteen years.

Upset Rental: Eight Hundred Dollars per annum, payable Quarterly in advance.

Notes of survey and plan of the above Fishponds may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Sept. 21st, 1896.

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, September 23rd, 1896, for the construction of two Sections of road in North Kona, Hawaii.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, and also at J. Kaelema-kule's, Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Sept. 12, 1896.

1794-3t

TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Office of the Board of Health, Honolulu, September 10, 1896.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, September 23, 1896, for supplying the Leper Settlement at Molokai with (1) Good Beef Cattle, to weigh not less than 350 lbs. net when dressed; and (2) Fat Beef Cattle,—to be delivered at the Leper Settlement at an average of about ninety heads per month, for the period of six months ending March 31st, 1897.

The Tender must be for the price per pound dressed, and not per head. Hides and Tallow to be the property of the Board.

Bids should be plainly marked: "Tender for Beef Cattle, Leper Settlement."

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, President of the Board of Health.

4462-4t 1793-4t

Desirable Stocks

Splendid Opportunities for Investors. Large or small lots of

Mining, Agricultural and Oil Stocks.

Stocks and Bonds Negotiated. Agents: OLIVER BANCORP, BAYLEY OIL COMPANY. Correspondence invited.

W. H. BAILEY & SON,

415 1/2 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

REFERENCES.—San Francisco: C. R. Bishop, Selby Smelting Works, Honolulu: W. O. Smith, T. W. Holbrook.

Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month, delivered by carrier.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Juliette M. Cooke, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Charles M. Cooke, having been filed, notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, Sept. 14, 1896.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1794T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Mary Winter Foster, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executor of the will of said deceased, when and where he asks that his accounts may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Executor. It is ordered that Friday, the 9th day of October, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., at Chambers in the Court House at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to said property.

September 5th, 1896.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1792T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

Julius C. Strow vs. Mary Jane Strow.

The Republic of Hawaii to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, greeting: You are commanded to summon Mary Jane Strow, defendant, in case she shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 3d day of August next, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Julius C. Strow, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of annexed petition.

And have you then and there this writ, with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness: HON. A. W. CARTER, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 26th day of May, 1896.

[Sig.] P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

I certify that the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until next November term of this Court.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Honolulu, August 31, 1896.

1790T-6ta

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Members of the Queen's Hospital will be held at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of September, 1896, at 10 a. m. of that day for the purpose of considering proposed amendments to Articles 1, 2 and 12 of the Charter of the Queen's Hospital.

Per order: F. A. SCHAEFER, Secretary.

After the adjournment of the above meeting, a Special Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital will be held at the same hour, date and place for the purpose of considering proposed amendments to Article 1 of the By-Laws of the Queen's Hospital.

Per order: F. A. SCHAEFER, Secretary.

Honolulu, August 24th, 1896.

1783-1m 4289-3t

NOTICE.